"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, followed by cloudiness and probably rain at night, south to southwest winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market fairly active.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.00⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35 c.; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

CONGRESS.—Both branches of Congress yesterday were absorbed in civil service discussions. In the House the debate was based on the proposed appropriation for the Civil Service Commission; in the Senate the discussion arose in connection with the Census bill and the report of Secretary Sherman as to the working of the civil service rules in the State Department.—Page 6.

FOREIGN.—Dr. Zacharin, the famous physician of Czar Alexander III., is dead in Moscow. Many employes of Barnum & Bailey's circus have been turned adrift in London. Most of them are English. They are said to be incompetent. Russia is reducing freight rates on flour going to seaports in order to encourage exports. A message from President McKinley's secretary, J. Addison Porter, was read at the farewell ovation to Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army in London. The General will sail for America. Edward Harford, a delegate of the British Trades Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor Congress in Nashville, died at sea on the steamer St. Paul.—Page 9.

Page 1.

Edward M. Hunt was killed in a duel in Chicago by W. Ray Smith, who shot him down after an encounter.

A white girl who was stolen fifteen years ago by Sitting Bull's band has been rescued, and is now at Sioux Falls.

The old type foundry of A. D. Farmer & Son was damaged by fire to the extent of $50,000, fully covered by insurance.

The Ohio Senatorship fight continued yesterday at Columbus, with no apparent change in the situation. The Legislature adjourned until Monday.

A Chicago man who lacks the gift of eloquence but is anxious to shine as an orator, advertises that he will pay $50 for the best toast on any subject.

John Arnold, the wealthy brewer, of Hazleton, Penn., who died on Monday, left instructions that a secret drawer in an old bureau was to be opened after his death. It was found to contain $59,000 in cash.

Many interesting reports about rapid transit, City Magistrates, excise legislation, and other city questions were circulated at the Democratic Club. John F. Carroll has left the Manhattan Club, and other braves are expected to follow him.

China has leased Kiao-Chau to Germany for a term of years, said to be fifty, and has ceded full sovereignty over several square miles of territory during that time. The London newspapers regard the lease as a pretext to cover a complete surrender of the place. J. McLeavy Brown, the British agent in Korea, has invested that country's customs receipts in the Hongkong Bank in Shanghai in his own name, preventing the Russian agent from obtaining them.

Page 2.

Friends of Henry M. Taber, whose remarkable will denouncing Christianity was filed for probate on Tuesday, explained yesterday that he was not a member of the First Presbyterian Church, but formerly served on its Board of Trustees as a financial adviser, and that his agnostic views were well known.

An analysis of the provisions of the New York charter and the State Constitution as applied to municipal service discloses the fact that sweeping changes in the subordinate offices of the various departments of the city would be unlawful. Appointments must be made only after competitive examinations and removals must be for cause. The Controller can be held personally liable for salaries paid to employes illegally appointed.

Page 3.

The Third Appellate Division has decided against David C. Robinson, and for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, in ten cases involving $1,500,000.

Senator Grady offered the Democrats at Albany a substitute for the Raines law. It gives local boards the power to fix license fees and regulate the hours.

The hearing in the appeal from the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the proceedings brought against the alleged Coal Trust is set for hearing on Jan. 24.

Mrs. Jule Leard was murdered by an Indian in presence of her children, near Maud, Oklahoma, yesterday, and her body dragged about the yard by companions of her slayer.

The report that Joseph Leiter had disposed of the greater portion of his vast accumulation of wheat was denied in Chicago yesterday by Broker George B. French, who represents the Leiter interests.

Amendments to the New York City charter were introduced at Albany by Senators Cantor, Grady, Guy, and Brush, Assemblyman Donnelly and others. Many other bills affecting New York City were introduced.

A bill conferring upon Mayor Van Wyck the power to remove all or any members of the School Board, was introduced by Assemblyman Donnelly yesterday. He asserts that it will be passed with little opposition. The bill will be introduced in the Senate by Senator Grady.

Organization in both houses of the New York Legislature was effected without friction yesterday, after which an adjournment for a week was taken. Gov. Black's message aroused little interest. The first tilt of the session occurred between leaders Nixon and Donnelly over the introduction of bills.

Page 4.

A madman shot two men and tried to shoot two others in a shoe store at Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday.

The jury in the case of Franklin J. Bischoff, brother of Justice Bischoff, returned a verdict that he is insane.

The sale of the St. Louis Baseball Club to an Indianapolis syndicate was effected on Tuesday. The price paid was $85,000.

The police stopped the proposed bout at the Polo Athletic Club between Kelly and Rotchford. The people present denounced the Tammany administration bitterly.

The Jockey Club stewards allotted the racing dates for the season of 1898. The opening will be at Washington on April 11, and the first of the sport for New Yorkers will begin at the Aqueduct track on April 25.

Page 5.

Frederick Smiley, a publisher, was held for the Grand Jury on a charge of larceny preferred by William Fisk, another publisher.

The members of the present Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners were not disturbed yesterday by the reports that Tammany would try to legislate them out of office.

The split in the ranks of the Republican members prevents organization of the Maryland House of Delegates, and there is no immediate prospect of a settlement.

Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget gave a dinner at their home, 11 East Sixty-first Street, last night, followed by a dance in honor of Payne Whitney, Captain of the Yale crew.

George Fruh, the Brooklyn contractor, missing for several days, was captured by the police, charged by a firm of pawnbrokers with having obtained jewelry by false pretenses.

The members of the various boards of local improvements in Brooklyn met yesterday and resolved to act together as a unit on all questions involving the expenditure of money in the Municipal Assembly.

The Electrical Review prints an account of development of light from vacuum tubes which will make photography independent of sunlight and flashlight, and is likely to increase greatly the value of lighthouses.

The corridor of the Court House in City Hall Park was thronged all day yesterday by Tammany men who waited to catch the patronage plums as they dropped. A goodly number fell from the Mayor's tree.

Durrant's counsel have two more moves by which they will try to prevent his execution on Friday. The condemned man's parents have given up hope, and have found that the cemetery authorities in San Francisco object to receiving the body.

Mayor Van Wyck had many callers and considered many subjects yesterday, between 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. He suggested that a commission should be appointed to revise the street names of the whole city.

Page 6.

A company is being organized at Tacoma to present the Government with a freshwater naval harbor at Gig Harbor.

Secretaries Gage, Sherman, and Wilson sent their replies to the Senate regarding the revision of the civil service laws and rules.

The Wells-Fargo Express messenger who was bound by train robbers on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway on Tuesday night reports that the men secured nothing of value.

Jacob Clements, who says he lives near William's Bridge, N. Y., was arrested in Washington yesterday for causing a disturbance at the White House. He is believed to be demented.

Andrew H. Green is at the head of a movement to commemorate the birth of the new city by a monster demonstration, to take place probably next Spring, and at which, among others, representatives of foreign governments will be invited.

The President nominated Henry L. Burnett for District Attorney and William Henkel for Marshal of the Southern District of New York, and Herbert G. Squiers of New York for Secretary of Legation at Pekin. He also sent in many other nominations.

Page 7.

Gov. Black sent his annual message to the Legislature yesterday, urging economy in expenditures, recommending the creation of a commission to foster New York's commercial supremacy, condemning extravagance and lack of method that has existed in the care of the insane, recommending the establishment of a strip for scientific forestry experiments, proposing biennial legislative sessions, and defending his improved civil service law among other things.

Page 9.

The wedding of Miss Angie Ransom, daughter of Lewis E. Ransom of this city, and Dr. Theron Wendell Kilmer, took place at 8 P. M. yesterday, in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Edmund Guilbert of Southport, Conn., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Greer, the rector of St. Bartholomew's.

Page 11.

Fire Commissioner Cone of Jersey City was arrested last April for refusing to pay railroad fare. He recovered $5,000 damages yesterday.

Page 14.

Warden Fallon of the Tombs has suspended his deputy, O'Shea, on the ground of incompetency.

Capt. Trask, Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor, who was recently tried by the Trustees on a number of charges, has resigned.

The purchasing Trustees of the Union Pacific paid to the Government a check for $8,538,401, making the last payment on the main line of the road.

The fifth auction sale of wool took place in the Wool Exchange, and the bidding was brisk. All of the 1,300,000 pounds that were offered were disposed of.

The battleship Iowa left the navy yard yesterday to join Admiral Sicard's squadron at Hampton Roads. She will test a new smokeless powder on the way.

A young man of Brooklyn started two fires in an apartment house, endangering the lives of many people, "just to see the fire engines running." He is thought to be demented.

Dr. Richter of Hoboken, whose wife is suing for divorce, proposes to surrender his dental business in lieu of alimony and allow the decree to issue. The decision is reserved.

About 150 more tailors have gone on strike. Their condition has brought offers of aid from farmers to women and children. A Klondike expedition has been suggested by one of their own race.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Fort Hamilton, was consecrated. Memories of Lee and Stonewall Jackson were revived, for the latter was baptized at the old St. John's, and Lee was a vestryman.

Justice Van Brunt signed the order of entry vacating the injunction against the bridge loop. Work was begun soon afterward, and the railroad Presidents expect to be conveying passengers on a thirteen-second headway within three weeks.

A janitor and his wife rescued their three children, who were overcome by smoke yesterday at a fire at 505 East Eighty-eighth Street, by crawling into their rooms on their hands and knees. A policeman bravely saved two women at the same fire.

Chief of Police Donovan and two Councilmen of Hoboken were attacked by the proprietor of a saloon and a number of sailors while investigating the barmaid question. The trouble began when one of the Councilmen refused to pay for a glass he had broken.

Mrs. Alice Boothroyd, an able-bodied young woman, saved the life of James Patterson, janitor of the Albemarle apartment house, at 361 East Twenty-seventh Street, on Tuesday evening, by holding and raising an elevator under which his head had been caught.

Argument on the application for a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of E. J. Ratcliffe, the actor convicted of assault, was heard by Justice Dickey in Brooklyn yesterday. Decision was reserved. Counsel for Mrs. Ratcliffe, in her divorce suit, received important messages from England telling of the actor's former marriage.

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LONG TELEPHONE TALK.

Conversation Carried on Over 1,500 Miles of Wire.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 5.—It is believed the long-distance telephone record was broken to-day at Gallatin, Tenn., when John H. Connor, representative of the Bell Company, talked with the operator at Norfolk, Va. The circuit used passed through Nashville, Evansville, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Washington, and Richmond, to Norfolk, making fully 1,500 miles.

TO TALK FROM SUBMARINE BOAT.

Long-Distance Telephones to Connect with the Argonaut.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 5.—Simon Lake, the inventor of the submarine boat Argonaut, illustrations of which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, is now engaged in establishing telephone connection with the vessel which is at present submerged in the Patapsco River.

The Argonaut has a telephone system of its own by which the various compartments of the boat are connected, but Mr. Lake intends to establish connections with the Baltimore Exchange and also with the Long Distance Telephone, and proposes talking to New York, Chicago, and other distant cities from the bottom of the Patapsco.

ALL HATS MUST COME OFF.

Order Relating to Women to be Enforced in a Boston Theatre.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—As a result of the recent ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen providing that whenever the patron of any theatre requests the manager to have a hat or bonnet removed it must be done, under penalty of forfeiture of license, it was announced to-night from the stage of one of the leading vaudeville theatres of this city, that "on and after next Monday every lady must remove her hat or bonnet, either before taking her seat or immediately thereafter."

This is the most sweeping order that has been issued by an amusement proprietor in connection with the hat problem in the theatre.

CHINA LEASES KIAO-CHAU

Germany to Hold the Territory for a Term of Years, with the Privilege of Exchanging It.

BASE FOR TRADE IN THE EAST

A Neutral Zone to Surround the Several Square Miles of the Bay Ceded — The Amount Payable Not Stated.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The Reichsanzeiger this evening announces that, according to a telegram from Pekin, an understanding has been reached between Germany and China regarding the cession of Kiao-Chau Bay to the former. The arrangement, it is added, is substantially as follows:

"It is intended by the cession to render possible for Germany the fulfillment of her just wish for the possession, in the same way as other powers, of a base for trade and navigation in Chinese waters."

Continuing, the Reichsanzeiger says the ceded territory comprises the whole of the inner basin of Kiao-Chau Bay, as far as the high-water line, the larger headlands situated south and north of the entrance of the bay, to the point where they are naturally bounded by mountain ranges, and also the islands situated within and in front of the bay.

The ceded territory comprises an area of several square miles, bounded by a larger zone around the bay, within which no measures or arrangements may be made by China without the consent of Germany. In particular, no obstacles are to be raised by China to any measures Germany deems necessary for the regulation of the water courses.

Finally, "in order to avoid conflicts which might disturb the good understanding between the two powers," China has transferred to Germany, for a period, a lease of all sovereign rights over the ceded territory.

The telegram, which is brief, does not state the length of the lease nor the amount payable by Germany.

If for any cause Kiao-Chau Bay should prove unsuitable for the objects Germany has in view, China, after arriving at an understanding with Germany, will cede the latter, at another point of the coast, a piece of territory which Germany may regard as more suitable for her purpose. In that case China will take over the buildings and establishment constructed by Germany at Kiao-Chau Bay and will refund their cost.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A dispatch to The Times from Pekin, dated yesterday, (Wednesday,) says that Germany has taken a lease of Kalo-Chau for fifty years. It says also reports are current there that a French occupation of Hai-Nan Island is imminent.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

Lease a Mere Saving of Appearances, Regarding Full Sovereignty.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Times says editorially this morning:

"It would be simple to assume that the Reichsanzeiger's dispatch tells the whole story, for it quite omits to say what China gets in return. To the world at large, however, the material fact is that Germany by physical force has obtained a naval station. This is the fact that must guide other powers in determining their own policy.

"The talk of a lease is a mere saving of appearances. There is no doubt that both Germany and China are aware that it is a practical cession in favor of an English guaranteed Chinese loan."

The morning paper editorials generally are in the same strain as that of The Times. They point out that the contract is one in which Germany apparently gets everything and China nothing, while the question of the safety of the missionaries is entirely dropped. Nothing, however, is said about railways or mines.

The question has been raised here as to Herr Detring's right to succeed Sir Robert Hart as Director of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. The Daily Chronicle says:

"The agreement upon which the last Chinese loan was floated in England contained a clause declaring that the management of the customs should remain as now, which was interpreted to mean should be in the hands of an Englishman." The paper believes that England would not accept Herr Detring as Sir Robert Hart's successor.

The Standard says editorially:

"England need not be ruffled, because she can claim exactly the same privileges as Germany. This is the logical and unassailable position the Government has taken up, and it is not astonishing to find that it has made a profound impression in Europe as well as had a satisfactory reception in America. Whatever Mr. Sherman may say, the mercantile community is well aware that England in claiming equal rights for all is fighting the battle of the American merchants and traders as well as that of her own subjects."

The Daily News says:

"The great point for Lord Salisbury to consider is the possibility of Germany claiming the right to erect a tariff wall against other powers." Commenting with satisfaction upon the opinions of New York papers sympathizing with British policy, The Daily News says: "Such expressions of opinion may be taken as the bread of our free trade policy cast upon the waters and returning to us in international influence after many days."

ENGLAND AND CHINA'S LOAN.

She May Guarantee Its Payment to Get Advantages in Trade.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—There is a general feeling in England, and it is reflected on the Stock Exchange, that the situation in the Far East is improving. It is believed the proposed Chinese loan of £16,000,000 ($80,000,000) will be guaranteed by the British Government, although the final decision is not likely to be reached until the meeting of the Cabinet on Monday next.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon refers to the "ascendency of the moneyed over the mailed fist," and says:

"Great Britain's vessels are anchored off Chemulpo and at Port Arthur. This is quietly implying that Great Britain will have a voice in the future arrangement. Further, the latest telegrams clearly indicate she has plenty of friends."

Continuing, The Pall Mall Gazette remarks:

"Aside from the Japanese, nations like the United States, whose interests are purely commercial, are well disposed toward our Government and are opposed to trade exclusiveness."

Ernest Terah Hooley, who negotiated with China simultaneously with the J. Pierpont Morgan and other syndicates, is not concerned in the present loan. He said to-day:

"The Chinese take more dealing with than any other people on earth. I had my loan of £16,000,000 ($80,000,000) all agreed upon with China and the money arrangements practically completed in London. In accordance with the terms, I paid a deposit of £100,000 ($500,000) into Lloyd's Bank, of which Linton, Clarke Stanley Boulter, John Barker, and myself put up a quarter each. China demanded that the deposit be put up in Pekin, to the order of the Chinese Government. Then I stopped. Had I done so, they would have used the money, and, if any hitch arose, we would have lost it for years. The Chinese are not good enough. No loan can be a success unless the Government takes a hand. The Government should do it, and promptly."

KOREA'S MONEY IN BROWN'S NAME.

Russian Agent Unable to Shake His Hold at Seoul.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Special dispatches from Shanghai to-day say that Mr. J. McLeavy Brown, the British Korean Customs Agent at Seoul, maintains a firm hold of his post, and that M. Alexieff, the Russian agent, who has been endeavoring to supplant the Englishman, has been unable to obtain control of the finances, owing to the fact that all the funds are vested in Mr. Brown's name in the Hongkong Bank, at Shanghai, which institution only honors Mr. Brown's signature.

The negotiations between Sir Claude M. Macdonald the British Minister at Pekin, and the Tsung-li-Yamen, (the Chinese Foreign Office,) with reference to the questions arising from the Russian occupation of Port Arthur, are proceeding.

The idea of an alliance with Great Britain is reported to have excited intense enthusiasm in Japan.

The Marquis Ito's Cabinet, it is added, will endeavor to promote an Anglo-Japanese alliance.

American Locomotives for Russia.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The rumor that Russia has ordered nearly all the material for the Manchurian Railway in the United States is unfounded. She has only ordered thirteen locomotives. Most of the other material has been or will be ordered in Europe."

Italy Will Send a Cruiser.

ROME, Jan. 5.—It is understood that a cruiser will be dispatched to Shanghai in response to the request of the Italians resident there for protection in the event of trouble, but there is no idea of sending a squadron.

Prince Henry at Port Said.

PORT SAID, Jan. 5.—The German warships Deutschland and Gefion, under command of Prince Henry of Prussia, have arrived here on their way to China.

FARMER & SON BURNED OUT.

The Old Type Foundry in Beekman Street Damaged to the Extent of $50,000.

The type-founding establishment of A. D. Farmer & Son, occupying the six-story brick building at the southeast corner of Gold and Beekman Streets, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of about $50,000. The three upper floors of the building, containing many of the machines used in casting and sorting the type, were destroyed, and the entire roof and some parts of the floor gave in. The office and its papers and the vaults containing the valuable type dies were unharmed. No large amount of finished stock was injured, and the entire loss, both to building and machinery, and to stock as well, was fully covered by insurance in twelve or fifteen reliable companies.

The building was found to be ablaze about 8:30 o'clock. When the fire engines arrived the flames had spread to the sixth floor through a large freight elevator in the rear of the building, which afforded a ready chimney. Two more alarms were sent in, and over fifteen engines were soon fighting the fire.

The cause of the fire is unknown. It started on the third floor, at the eastern end of the building, away from the Beekman Street side, in what is known as the typedressing room. The water tower was set up in Gold Street, and sent a stream through a window on the fourth floor to good effect. Streams from the streets and from the tops of the adjacent buildings on three sides were also effective, but for over an hour the seat of the blaze could not be reached. At length, with great peril, men were sent up on ladders on the Beekman Street side. There, leaning against the rickety walls, which seemed likely to topple over at any minute, a half score of the firemen directed their streams through the windows of the sixth story. No one working upon the building, however, was hurt, and, fortunately, there was no person in the structure at the time the fire was discovered.

Several times it was feared that the adjoining building on the Gold Street side, which is also occupied by A. D. Farmer & Son, would be destroyed. In this building, which is four stories high, are immense vaults, which contain all of the brass dies from which the type have been formed during the entire existence of the firm.

The building is over fifty years old. A. D. Farmer & Son have been located at the corner of Gold and Beekman Streets for almost 100 years as type founders. They are among the oldest firms of the kind in existence, and have of late years been the principal antagonist of the combination of other founding firms called the trust.

In going to the fire Engine No. 27 was grazed by a Third Avenue cable car. No one was hurt and the engine proceeded. The headlight of the car was broken. While at the fire Chief Castle's driver was slightly injured. A stream of water directed inside the building hit a window on the opposite side. The driver was cut about the face by the broken glass.

GEN. YEATMAN-BIGGS DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—According to a special dispatch from Peshawur, Major Gen. Arthur Godolphin Yeatman-Biggs, in command of the Second Division of the Tirah expedition, on the northwest frontier of India, died on Tuesday of dysentery.

The news is confirmed from various sources.

Major Gen. Yeatman-Biggs was a son of the late Harry Farr Yeatman of Manston House, Dorset, and was born in 1843. He entered the army in 1860, became Captain in 1874, Major in 1880, Lieutenant Colonel in 1882, Colonel in 1886, and Major General last year. He served in China in 1862, during the South African war in 1879, and with the Egyptian expedition in 1882. In 1878 he assumed by royal license the additional surname of Biggs. He was created a Companion of the Bath (Military) in 1891, and from 1895 had commanded the Presidency District of Bengal.

Some of the most effective work of the British forces on the northwest frontier of India during the campaign against the rebellious tribesmen has been done by the troops of the Second Division. The most brilliant exploit of the punitive expedition was the storming and recapture of Dargai Ridge, on the Samana Range, by the Ghurkas and the Gordon Highlanders of the Yeatman-Biggs Brigade last October.

GERMANY AND DREYFUS.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The Cologne Gazette reiterates most categorically that the Dreyfus affair had "absolutely no connection with Germany or the Germans in any way whatever."

This dément gives great satisfaction here. It is supposed to be a final challenge to the French Government to repudiate the insinuations against Germany.

The Vossische Zeitung says Count von Munster, German Ambassador to France, volunteered to make a similar statement at the trial of Dreyfus; but the French authorities declined his offer, fearing press attacks upon the Ambassador.

FIFTY DOLLARS FOR A TOAST.

CHICAGO, Jan 5.—Fifty dollars is the retail price of good toasts in Chicago at present. At least this is what John F. Winters of 3,506 Indiana Avenue is willing to pay, and in order to get one of the first water he advertised to-day as follows:

"Fifty dollars reward for the best toast (any kind) received before February. Address Winters, 3,506 Indiana Avenue."

It seems that Winters does not want the toast for himself, but for a friend. This friend belongs to the Union League Club, and expects to attend a banquet soon, and to be called upon for a toast. Winters is trying to help him out.

Canal Bond Sale Postponed.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Controller Roberts was to open bids at noon to-day for the sale of $3,230,000 canal improvement bonds, but the sale was postponed indefinitely in consequence of a technicality which might have invalidated it.

The law requires that the sale shall be advertised each day for at least twenty days prior to the sale. Two Brooklyn papers in which the advertisement was published did not issue on Christmas or New Year's, hence the advertisement did not appear in accordance with law.

Have Music When You Want It.
A music box playing any tune, equal in tone to a piano. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av., (22d St.)—Adv.

THRONGS AT CROKER'S CLUB

John F. Carroll, One of Its Members, Has Left the Manhattan Organization.

OTHER BRAVES MAY FOLLOW

Interesting Reports About Deals with Platt, Excise Matters, Rapid Transit, and Other Questions of City Government.

Richard Croker and his friends held another levee at the Democratic Club last night. Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, Congressman Sulzer, Nathan Straus, Perry Belmont, Senators Grady and Cantor, Assemblyman Donnelly, and other leaders of the Democratic organization were there, and forty more names of candidates for admission to the club were posted on the bulletin board.

The news came out during the evening that John F. Carroll had resigned from the Manhattan Club. This was regarded as a hard blow to the political prestige of that club, and was taken to indicate that many Tammany Hall members would follow Mr. Carroll's example. It has been reported that the Manhattan members were perturbed at the activity of the Democratic Club, and the apparent signs that Mr. Croker's connection with it was creating for the organization an era of prosperity. It was thought last night that in a short time the Manhattan Club would become purely a social organization, retaining an identity with politics only through the membership in it of the independent Democratic element which supported Seth Low in the recent municipal campaign.

Several interesting rumors were being discussed last night. One was that President Maurice F. Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements would be made a member of the Tammany Executive Committee in place of Victor J. Dowling. It was said that, while Mr. Holahan was at present high in Mr. Croker's favor, his preferment was due to the enmity existing between Senator Grady, who is one of the Tammany leader's warmest friends, and Mr. Dowling.

Talk of Croker-Platt Deals.

Another report that was accepted as truth by the men who met at the club last night was that Senator Platt and Mr. Croker had agreed to have enacted a bill legislating out of office the City Magistrates and recreating the office under another title. The Magistrates who would be thus affected are Thomas F. Wentworth, Charles E. Simms, Herman C. Kudlich, whose terms expire in 1899; Joseph M. Deuel, Leroy E. Crane, and Henry A. Brann, 1902; John O. Mott, Charles A. Flammer, and Robert C. Cornell, 1905, and Clarence W. Meade, Joseph Pool, and Willard H. Olmsted, whose terms end in 1907. The salary is $7,000.

It was said that if such a bill were passed Magistrates Meade and Olmsted, who belong to the regular Republican organization, would be reappointed, but that the others, who are personal appointees of ex-Mayor Strong, would be retired. The remaining places, it was said, would be equally divided between the Democratic and Republican organizations.

It was also said that if possible the Rapid Transit Commissioners would be removed from office and that the East River Bridge Commission was another body which the new administration would like to control. There was some talk of a bi-partisan Fire Board, but nothing definite was known in regard to this. It was said, however, that the rumor had come from the Republican organization that the proposition to pass a bill creating a bi-partisan Fire Board had been discussed by Senator Platt.

Legislative Leaders Arrive.

The Tammany legislative leaders arrived at the club about 9 o'clock. They are Senator Cantor, Senator Grady, and Assemblyman Donnelly, and as soon as they entered the club they went into conference with Mr. Croker. It was reported that the Tammany excise bill would pass the Assembly with the help of the Buffalo Republican members and a few members from the cities. No hope was expressed by Senator Cantor, though, that the measure would get through the Senate.

Late in the evening the report spread that Tammany intends to investigate some of the municipal departments as they existed under Mayor Strong. It was said that a bill to this end would be passed by the Municipal Assembly. None of the Tammany leaders would discuss the matter, although such action had been threatened in the reports read during the campaign at the meetings of the Tammany General Committee.

One of the noticeable things at the club last night was the interest shown in the bulletin board. On it the following names were posted for membership:

PROPOSED BY RICHARD CROKER.

W. F. Clark,	Sol. B. Rosenthal,
W. N. Jasper,	Charles Welde,
James D. McEntee,	John D. Darley,
Thomas C. Smith,	Lewis Nixon,
John G. Vehslage,	Frederick Feigel,
August Zimmerman,	Thomas F. Smith,
Homer P. Beach,	James A. Flynn,
Thomas F. Nevins,	James B. Ryan,
Thomas J. Creamer,	Maurice F. Sternberger,
Montgomery Wade,	Isaac Sonnenberg,
Isaac Somers,	John W. Wooten.
John E. Brodsky,	

PROPOSED BY JOHN F. CARROLL.

William M. Schuerker,	George H. Fahrbach,
David Mayer,	A. H. Eppstein,
Samuel Sanders,	Jno. C. W. Bohnbach,
	James Moran.

PROPOSED BY JOHN F. DOYLE.

James P. Silo,	Bartholomew Moynahan,
A. J. Cormack,	Edward J. McGuire.
George B. Coleman,	
Patrick Donohue,	

One of the significant happenings was a dinner given at the club last night, at which the guests were Richard Croker, James W. Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee, and a warm personal friend of ex-Senator David B. Hill; Perry Belmont, and Nathan Straus. Mr. Belmont is a candidate for Governor, and is said to be indorsed by Mr. Croker. Mr. Hinkley, as a lieutenant of Mr. Hill, is thought to favor the nomination of John B. Stanchfield, Mr. Hill's candidate.

PORTER CONSPIRACY QUASHED.

HARTFORD, Jan. 5.—A decision has been handed down by the Supreme Court, now in session in this city, confirming the decision of Judge Prentice of the Fairfield Superior Court, in the celebrated "conspiracy" case of Timothy H. Porter of Stamford vs. Thomas G. Rich, Schuyler Merritt, Richard Bolster, and Henry B. Sherek.

The alleged "conspiracy" case had its origin in 1893, when Mr. Porter with Mr. Merritt, who is Secretary of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company of Stamford, and Mr. Rich, who is a partner in the law firm of Arnoux, Rich & Woodford of New York, were executors of the estates of J. B. Hoyt, father-in-law of Mr. Porter, and Louise H. Porter, the deceased wife of Mr. Porter, the whole estate being valued at upward of $4,000,000.

Mr. Porter was about to be married again when proceedings were instituted in the Probate Court to have him declared insane. He was confined in his house several weeks under the restraint of Officers Bolster and Shoeck, until he relinquished his interests in the estates and resigned his position as executor and trustee.

Soon afterward he brought suit for $200,000 damages. He claimed that the agreements he entered into, relinquishing his interests, were forced from him while in duress, and the insanity proceedings a mere subterfuge to wrest from him the control of the property.

Voluminous pleadings were entered in the case, and after much delay it finally came to trial several months ago before Judge Prentice of the Fairfield Superior Court, who decided there was no conspiracy, and that all actions in the Probate Court and elsewhere were taken in good faith. This decision has been confirmed now by the Supreme Court.

KILLED IN A CHICAGO DUEL.

Edward M. Hunt Shot Down by W. Ray Smith in an Encounter and Running Fight.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—W. Ray Smith, a nephew of Judge Oliver H. Horton of the Circuit bench and a bailiff in his uncle's court, and Edward M. Hunt, a former Deputy Sheriff, fought a duel with pistols this evening on the streets of Woodlawn.

As a result Hunt was killed and Smith was wounded in two places. Seven shots were fired, four by Hunt and three by Smith. The men had previously quarreled, and when they met early this evening Hunt immediately opened fire.

His first shot did not take effect, Smith covering the muzzle of his antagonist's revolver with a brick of ice cream which he was carrying. After this the men drew apart and began firing in rapid succession.

One of Hunt's bullets pierced Smith's ear, the other struck him in the leg. Neither of Smith's first two shots took effect. The third, fired while Hunt was running away, and when he was fully fifty yards distant, struck the former Deputy Sheriff in the left breast, and punctured the left lung. Hunt continued to run with Smith in pursuit, until the yard of W. G. Press, 6,154 Kimbark Avenue, was reached. Here Hunt fell to the ground.

Smith, almost dropping from lost of blood, staggered to a patrol box, and sent in an alarm. When the police arrived he accompanied them to Hunt's side. Hunt was gasping for breath. He was placed in a patrol wagon and died on the way to the station.

It seems that Smith bought from Hunt some six months ago a silver star with a garnet setting, agreeing to pay $50 for it. He gave Hunt $25 and then stopped payments. This morning Hunt demanded the rest of his money. Smith replied that he would pay it when he got ready. The men parted, each swearing vengeance. When they met this evening the duel was the result. Smith is under arrest.

GIRL RESCUED FROM INDIANS.

Was Stolen When a Baby, Fifteen Years Ago, by Sitting Bull's Band.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 5.—Anna Russel, a white girl who was stolen by Indians in Montana fifteen years ago, was rescued from them by the Superintendent of the Children's Home, who brought her to Sioux Falls to-day.

She was taken when a baby by Sitting Bull's band.

FORTUNE IN A SECRET DRAWER.

$59,000 Hidden by John Arnold, the Wealthy Brewer of Hazleton, Penn.

HAZLETON, Penn., Jan. 5.—When John Arnold, the wealthy brewer, who died on Monday, was taken seriously ill on Sunday, he instructed his bookkeeper that in case of death he was to open a certain secret drawer in an old bureau on one of the upper floors of the house.

The bureau was opened to-day, and over $59,000 in cash was found concealed in the drawer. None of the members of Mr. Arnold's family was aware that he had any money secreted about the house.

MORE CHICAGO EDISON BONDS.

The Company to Increase Its Outstanding Issue by $400,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The Chicago Edison Company has increased its outstanding issue of first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds by $400,000. This makes the total amount of these bonds now outstanding $2,975,000.

The last issue was taken by E. L. Brewster & Co. and N. W. Harris & Co. Both sides to the transaction naturally object to making public the exact price at which the bonds were sold, but it is known that the Chicago Edison Company realized considerably in excess of par for them. Sales recently have been made in the open market at 106¾. The proceeds, it is stated, are to be used for purposes of improvement during the coming year.

CHICAGO MALTING PROPERTIES.

Plants Worth $1,500,000 Probably Will Be Acquired by the Trust.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—It is not unlikely that in the near future the malting properties of the Chicago Brewing and Malting Company will become the purchased property of the American Malting Company or the "Malting Trust." The latter is willing and even anxious to buy the malting end of the Chicago concern, and all that is hindering it is that ready cash is not yet forthcoming.

The management of the former company is willing to let go the malting part of its business, though it is said that it has better profits than similar large malting concerns since competition had been so generally stimulated by cheap barley. The malting plants which are to be sold are worth something over $1,500,000. They have a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels.

A RECEIVER ASKED FOR.

Proceedings Affecting a Solvent Company in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 5.—Thomas J. Semmes of New Orleans and H. C. Tompkins of Montgomery to-day made application in the Chancery Court for a receiver for the dividend trust funds of the Elyton Land Company, the founder of Birmingham, for the benefit of the bondholders.

Complainants own 9 out of 128 bonds of the company, issued ten years ago, whose holders refused when the old company was succeeded by the Elyton Company, four years ago, to exchange their holdings for bonds in the new company. The old bonds are secured by $400,000 of lands and other property.

The Elyton Company is perfectly solvent. It owns over $3,000,000 of Birmingham property and has just paid the January interest on over $2,000,000 of bonds.

Bust of Gen. Francis A. Walker.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—A bronze bust of the late Gen. Francis A. Walker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was presented formally to the Institute of Technology in a simple ceremony at Huntington Hall this afternoon. The bust was made by Daniel Chester French.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm in Alberta has moved to Manitoba, increasing in intensity. A second storm appears to be developing over the west side of the Lower Mississippi Valley. The pressure is high off the Middle Atlantic Coast and the middle plateau region. Light snow has occurred in New England, and rain in the Middle Mississippi Valley and Eastern Texas. The temperature has generally risen in New England and the Rocky Mountain regions, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	50	28	32
6 A. M.	49	34	33
9 A. M.	42	35	37
12 M.	44	40	40
4 P. M.	46	42	40
6 P. M.	41	38	38
9 P. M.	38	34	36
12 P. M.	38	34	34

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36¼
Weather Bureau	34
Corresponding date 1897	45
Corresponding date for last twenty years

H.M.TABER'S STRANGE WILL

He Had Not Been a Presbyterian Church Trustee for Several Years.

HIS FRIENDS' EXPLANATIONS

Only a Financial Adviser of the First Church, His Son Says—His Agnostic Views Were Well Known.

The publication of the will of Henry Morehouse Taber yesterday, in which the testator denounced Christianity and all forms of religion as sham and superstition, combined with the fact that Mr. Taber was at one time President of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, has stirred up some comment on the part of Mr. Taber's friends, who hasten to say that he was not a hypocrite, and that the facts are that he had not for years been connected with the church, and was never allied to it in a spiritual sense, and also that Mr. Taber was a prominent member of the Society for Ethical Culture.

It appears that Mr. Taber had not been connected lately with the First Presbyterian Church; in fact, not since the death of Mrs. Taber, about ten years ago, and, according to the family, his views on religion were well known. Hezekiah King, a hardware merchant of 106 Chambers Street, sent a communication to THE TIMES yesterday, in which he said that he regretted the pain caused Mr. Taber's friends and relatives by the publication of the will.

"I have known Mr. Taber for over forty years," wrote Mr. King, "and served with him as a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church. This office is not a spiritual one, and can be filled by any member of the congregation elected by the pewholders, &c. Mr. Taber was President and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees for some years in the '60s and '70s, but owing to private reasons, probably financial, he became a changed man, gave up church attendance, and leaving his wife and family in their church, went to Dr. Adler, and so on for twenty years.

"Your article gives the impression that this church communicant was a hypocrite filling a high office in the church, and at the same time holding such views as are expressed in his will. As to Mr. Taber's beliefs, I do not agree with him at all, but that is another matter. Do you be kind to both the dead and the living as well as to the church."

Mr. Taber's family apparently takes a somewhat different view of the matter, and does not echo all of Mr. King's expressions. Sydney Richmond Taber, the testator's son and co-heir, with his sister, Miss Mary Taber, when seen last night, said:

"I do not know just what Mr. King means by 'financial reasons,' but I can say that my father's withdrawal from the church had absolutely no such foundation. His attitude was the result of long thought and study, and whether his friends agree with him or not, they all admit his absolute sincerity and the excellence of his motives. His belief was a matter of pure conviction with him, with which financial considerations had nothing to do. I do not know why the community should be surprised to find out my father's views. He was a man who gave no uncertain sound and was very earnest in his convictions and very open and frank in his expression of them.

"It is probable that an erroneous impression was created by the statement that my father was a trustee of a Presbyterian church. His was a purely business connection that had no spiritual significance. He was, in fact, one of the financial agents of the church, and advised it as to the investment of its funds. My mother was a member of the church up to the time of her death, ten years ago, and during her lifetime my father naturally attended service with her, but he was never a member of that or any other church. It is hardly fair to my father's memory to give the impression that he remained connected with a body with which he had no sympathy. In point of fact, that might have seemed slightly hypocritical, and if there ever was a man who abhorred hypocrisy, that man was Henry M. Taber.

"It is also only fair to the church that the impression should not be given that a member of it, who had accepted all its doctrines, had thrown them over in favor of agnosticism. This was not the fact in my father's case. His relations with the church were the same as with a large number of charitable institutions and philanthropic movements of all sorts."

Dr. Felix Adler, who conducted the funeral ceremonies over Mr. Taber's body, said:

"Mr. Taber was a personal friend and a member of my society for some years. His opinions were more radical than my own. I respected his opinions, and especially the courage he displayed in expressing them. Although I differ with him, I know that he never desired to hurt the feelings of others, and if the statement of his views was sometimes extremely pointed, that was due to his ardent belief in the truth in the injury inflicted on mankind by the doctrines which he criticised."

Dr. Adler said that the service he conducted at the request of the dead man was a memorial service, and was not in any sense a religious one. He laughed when shown that part of Mr. King's letter referring to "financial reasons" for Mr. Taber's leaving the church and joining the Society for Ethical Culture. "Persons do not usually join the society for financial reasons," he said, "especially a man worth a million."

TROOPS FOR ALASKA.

Fifty Men of the 14th Infantry Detailed—Pack Mules Shipped.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 5.—Capt. B. Eldridge, Second Lieutenant E. W. Clark, and fifty enlisted men of the Fourteenth Infantry have been detailed for duty in Alaska by Gen. Merriam, department commander.

United States Paymaster James McFarland, with twenty-one pack mules, has just arrived over the Oregon Railway and Navigation Line from Fort Washikie, Wyoming, and left immediately for Vancouver Barracks, where preparations will be made to proceed to Alaska for the purpose of assisting in taking rations to the Yukon miners.

One hundred and two pack mules have been shipped to Vancouver by the Government to be used in this expedition, and as soon as the contract for the supplies is let, the pack animals will be shipped to Skaguay.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Dr. and Mrs. Everett M. Culver gave a "poster" dance last night at their home, 175 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Victor Newcomb gave a reception at her home, 683 Fifth Avenue, in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Reginald Henshaw Ward, between 4 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in view of Mrs. Ward's prospective departure for the South.

The Order of the Eastern Star, an association formed for the female relatives of Master Masons, held its yearly installation meeting at the Tuxedo last night. Brother L. J. Isaacs acted as installing officer and Sister Elizabeth Fisher was formally made Matron of the Order. There were several addresses and an attendance of about 200.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Estling Westcott of 1 West Seventy-second Street introduced to society yesterday their daughter, Miss Thaller Westcott, at an afternoon reception, which was followed by a small dance in the evening for the receiving party, among whom were Miss Pauline Ives, Miss Edith Weekes, Miss Ethel Robinson, Miss Oliver Maxwell, Miss Mignon Critten, Miss Susan Carle, Miss Dorothy Higginson, Miss Amy Gunther, Miss Athenia A. Belknap, Miss Mabel Moore, Miss Marie Lathrop, and Miss Ethel Thornell.

The first private concert of the Rubinstein Club of its eleventh season took place in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The musical director is William R. Chapman. The boxes were well filled, and the audience showed keen appreciation of the artistic work of the chorus of seventy-five women and the artists assisting them. H. Evan Williams, tenor, gave Gounod's aria "Lend Me Your Aid" from "The Queen of Sheba" as a solo; Hans Kronold, violoncellist, gave as an obligato "The Snow" and as a solo a fantasie on "La Fille du Regiment," by Servais. Emile Levy was the accompanist. Mrs. Eva G. Coleman sang.

America and the Eastern Question.

From The Syracuse Standard.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, discussing the contest quietly waging in the Orient, declares that the sympathies of Americans should be with the English, on account of the liberal ideas which they represent. This will be the sentiment of Americans who are able to rise above prejudice; also the sentiment of those who consider America's concern in the issue.

Vio-Violet
has the delicate fragrance of SPRING VIOLETS, and is lasting.
Lundborg's

UTAH FLOURISHING.

The Gold Mines Being Actively Worked and the People Contented and Law-Abiding.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Some exceedingly interesting glimpses of conditions in Salt Lake City and the erstwhile Mormon kingdom of Utah are afforded by a talk with Mr. L. C. Miller, one of that numerous army of enterprising men to whom the phrase "formerly of Kansas" may be applied. After a more or less exhilarating experience at Wichita, he went West, when the boom left that town, and he has been a resident of Salt Lake City for about nine years. He describes Salt Lake as a very beautiful city of some 65,000 people, a pleasant place to live, and a busy, growing trade centre:

"Six hundred new houses have been built in the city during the past year, and Salt Lake is in a very prosperous condition. The greatest harmony prevails between the Gentiles and the Mormons, and this situation was designedly given prominence and emphasis in the arrangements for the recent semi-centennial celebration of the settlement of Utah by the Mormons.

Polygamy Dead.

"Polygamy is an absolute thing of the past, and the younger generation, men and women alike, express themselves as very glad that it is. Most of the Mormons are singularly devoted to their Church, however, and while the present generation are disposed to contend that polygamy may have been all right in theory, they are ready to concede that it has its disadvantages in practice. A singular and striking evidence of the tenacity with which the Mormons adhere to their faith is shown in the case of a Presbyterian minister who went to the Mormon town of Paris, in Idaho, six years ago. Paris is a place of some 10,000 people. This minister, who was sent out and is maintained by the Presbyterian Board of Missions, has labored zealously and faithfully these six years, but has utterly failed to make one convert from among the Mormons.

"The women who were widowed by the Edmunds act are now growing old, and it won't be long before one who has been a plural wife will be a rarity in Utah. At the time the anti-polygamy law went into effect the polygamous husband took the one wife with whom he has since lived, and the others became known as widows. Where possible, the husband provided for them and their children, and I have with me a curious evidence of what sometimes happened.

Provided for All Their Wives.

"I received an application for a loan from a farmer who had deeded to his 'widow' a portion of the land on which he desired to get a loan. He had done this at the time of the separation, as the only way in which he could certainly provide for them in event of his death. He explained the situation to me, and I got both wives to sign the notes and the mortgage. One is signed as 'widow,' the other as wife. This is the first case of the kind I have had where two wives' signatures were made necessary. When the papers were made out the man sent over for the 'widow' to come over and sign them, and she came, and the relations between her and the wife appeared cordial, or at least neighborly and friendly. I am satisfied the instances in which the law is not lived up to in strict compliance with the letter are very rare indeed.

The People Thrifty.

"The Mormons are a thrifty lot—too thrifty, in fact, to suit the purposes of a loan broker. They will skimp and deny themselves rather than borrow money, as a rule; but at present there is a greater disposition to borrow than for some time past. The protective tariff on wool has very much stimulated sheep raising, and cattle have advanced considerably, too, so that now a great many farmers are borrowing money to buy stock and more land, in order to reap a greater measure of profits from the improvement in stock raising and agricultural operations.

The Mines.

"How about mining operations? Well, there is a good deal of activity in gold mining, but not so much in silver. A curious thing has recently happened. The Ontario silver mine, which has been shut down for some time, has just declared dividends amounting to $100,000, and some of the curious, who hesitate to charge that politics had anything to do with the shutdown or the withholding of the dividend, are now trying to figure out just what it does mean.

"The most interesting thing in gold mining is afforded in the operations of the new Croesus, Capt. De La Mar, who bids fair to outrank Mackay or any mining king who has gone before him. He is a young man yet, not much over forty, and, although a many times millionaire, he seems to have hardly more than begun his career. He is beginning to be heard from outside the diggings, however, as I see his wife has already set Paris by the ears, and has given notice by her operations that a new American Queen has appeared on the scene.

A Fortune for $65.

"I don't know much about De La Mar's early history, but he seems to have been engaged in mining operations about Idaho, Nevada, and Utah for a number of years. He got hold of the Monkey Wrench Mine in Southern Nevada for a small sum, and it has proved a regular bonanza. Then he bought the Golden Gate Mine, in the now famous Mercur district, forty miles west of Salt Lake City. This is a wonderful mine, and bids fair to make the owner fabulously rich, and yet a few years ago I could have obtained a third interest in it for $65.

"The formation of this mine is a very unusual one for this country, though I believe the South African mines are somewhat similar. The gold appears in chemical form, or as chloride, in a decomposed rock or shale. Although a low-grade ore, the vein is in some places 200 feet thick, and consequently it is so easily and cheaply handled that there is an enormous profit in working it. Owing to the unusual character of the ore the usual chlorination processes could not be applied here, and so for three years Capt. De La Mar has been experimenting with methods of treatment. All the while, however, he has had men at work on the mines, and now that he has discovered, as he says, an entirely satisfactory process for treating it, he will begin to turn out bullion in quantities fit for a King's ransom. It is said that he now has $15,000,000 worth of ore blocked out.

"During his operations and experiments on the Golden Gate Mine he put a good deal of his profits from the Monkey Wrench into that work, but now the output from that mine will go to swell his vast income, and the output of the Monkey Wrench is of itself $300,000 a month. The Monkey Wrench, by the way, is 150 miles from the nearest railroad station, and it is an event to remind one of the old plains days when the time comes for a shipment of bullion.

Treasure Sent at a Gallop.

"The rich treasure is shipped about once every thirty days, and the stage coach into which it is loaded is sent through on a dead gallop the whole distance, halts being made only to change horses and guards.

"Every trip is as thrilling and exciting as any of the old-time overland rides used to be, and the coach is filled with armed guards who know how to pump a Winchester with the best of them. You see, it is known that these big shipments are being made regularly, and the fear is constantly entertained that the richness of the booty may inspire the organization of a gang of highwaymen. To throw them off, no time is ever set for the trips, and occasionally the coach is sent over the road empty.

"So far no mishaps have occurred, and possibly the well-known character of the guards and their number and ability to shoot straight may deter every one from making an attack. But is is a picturesque situation and interesting in connection with the operations of our new Count of Monte Cristo."

Not to Build at Newport.

From The Chicago Record, Jan. 4.

Mrs. Potter Palmer yesterday emphatically denied the truth of a report that she was contemplating the erection of a Summer home at Newport. She said that there was no foundation for the story, which she heard then for the first time.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE

Provisions of Charter and Constitution Make Sweeping Changes in Minor Offices Unlawful.

SOME PROSPECTIVE CONTESTS

Controller Can Be Held Personally Liable for Salaries Paid to Any Officers Appointed in Violation of the Civil Service Law.

Both office holders and office seekers who have been under the impression that the new administration is going to make sweeping changes in the various departments for the benefit of adherents of Tammany Hall, according to a statement formulated by George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, seem to have overlooked the civil service rules governing appointments to subordinate positions.

There are no positions except those of the highest order that may be filled in any manner other than that prescribed by the State Constitution and the civil service law, after open competitive examinations, in which all applicants have been admitted on equal terms. Officers and employes now holding classified positions cannot be legally removed until specific reasons have been filed in writing as a record of the department, and until an opportunity is afforded for defense.

If the Controller pays the salary of any person not appointed in strict compliance with the rules, the full amount of such payment can be recovered from him personally, or from his bondsmen, in an action brought by any taxpayer. A department officer dismissing a subordinate in any but the legal manner lays himself liable to dismissal, and may besides be indicted for misdemeanor under the provisions of the Penal Code.

The charter provides that the Mayor shall appoint a Municipal Service Commission to regulate appointments to and promotions in the civil service of the city and for the registration and selection of laborers, with the additional provision that the civil service rules now in force, in any part of the consolidated territory, shall continue to be in force until the adoption of new rules.

Old Rules Still in Effect.

The civil service rules for the City of New York existing Dec. 31, 1897, will remain in full force, according to law, until the newly appointed commission has prepared a new code following the constitutional and statutory requirements and until such code has had the approval of the Mayor and the Board of State Civil Service Commissioners—a proceeding that is expected to consume several months before being put into ultimate execution.

The rules that are to govern appointments meanwhile provide that all positions, except those specified in the following schedule, called Schedule A, under the civil service rules, must be filled after competitive examination and the certification of those graded highest, or, in the case of laborers, after registration and certification. The exempt positions are:

Commissioners of Accounts—Chief Clerk.
Public Administrator—Assistant to Public Administrator.
Armory Board—Secretary.
Aqueduct Commission—Secretary, Auditor, and Chief Engineer.
Building Department—Confidential Examiner, Attorney, Assistant Attorney, and First Deputy Superintendent.
Department Public Charities—Secretary, Pilot, and Chaplain.
Department of Corrections—Secretary, Pilot, and Chaplain.
Department of Docks—Secretary, Executive and Confidential Clerk, Engineer in Chief, and Pilot.
Board of Education—City Superintendent.
Board of Electrical Control—Secretary.
Board of Estimate and Apportionment—Chief Clerk.
Finance Department—Controller, Deputy Controller, Assistant Deputy Controller, Auditor, Deputy Auditor, Confidential Clerk to Controller, Examiner of Accounts of Institutions, Paymaster, Collector of Assessments and Assistant, Receiver of Taxes and Deputy, Cashier, Collector of City Revenues, and Superintendent of Markets.
Fire Department—Secretary, Attorney, and Counsel.
Health Department—All minor positions in the Hospital for Contagious Diseases.
Commissioner of Jurors—Deputy Commissioner.
Law Department—Assistant to Corporation Counsel, Attorney to the Department of Street Improvements, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards; Corporation Attorney, First Assistant to the Corporation Attorney, Second Assistant to the Corporation Attorney, and Chief Clerk to the Corporation Counsel.
Mayor's Office—Secretary, Confidential Clerk, and Chief Clerk.
Department of Public Parks—Secretary, private secretary to the President, and Landscape Architect.
Rapid Transit Commission—Secretary and Chief Engineer.
Department of Street Cleaning—Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent, private secretary, and Pilot.
Department of Street Improvements, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards—Deputy Commissioner, Secretary, Chief Topographical Engineer, Engineer of Concourse, and Engineer of Construction.
Bureau of Street Opening—Assistant to Corporation Counsel.
Department of Taxes and Assessments—Secretary.
Department of Public Works—Deputy Commissioner, Consulting Engineer, Chief Engineer, Cashier, Assistant Cashier, Water Register, Secretary, Engineer in Charge of Sewers, and Stenographer to the Commissioner.

The Competitive Places.

All positions, except those of heads of departments and their deputies, newly created by the charter, the law says, must be treated as competitive until placed in the above schedule through the procedure necessary to an amendment of the rules. In Brooklyn, where the old rules may be employed in filling local offices, a similar rule exists, and the exceptions are also specified.

If eligible lists for any of the positions in question do not exist, examinations must be called at once to supply them, and such temporary appointments as may be made in the absence of such lists can continue only for thirty days. For the great body of positions in the city service, however, eligible lists are said to exist, and appointments, where necessary, must be made from them.

It has been suggested that through the provisions of Gov. Black's civil service act the constitutional requirement for open competitive examination in the case of the city officers may be circumvented, and that new lists may quickly be formed from which department heads may make their selections practically at will. This, however, is prevented by the charter, Sections 123 to 126, which require that the examinations are to test the "fitness" of applicants, that they must be single and not divided, and that they must be conducted by the Civil Service Commission. The system plainly prescribed is to be practically the one existing prior to the passage of the Black act. The suggestion that though appointments without competition may not be made in large numbers at present, the rules to be prepared by Mayor Van Wyck's Commission may be framed so as to embrace larger classes of positions within their operation and thus allow a wider latitude for unrestricted selection is again opposed by the charter. Section 124 provides that the classification shall embrace "the offices, places, and employments in the civil service of said city," or all appointive positions of whatever description. These positions are to be filled by examination "whenever practicable." It is held by Mr. McAneny that the proof of practicability is actual practice and wherever an office has been subject to competitive examination under the old system it must be under the new. It is further held that the exemption of such an office where competition has been found by experience to be practicable, would be unconstitutional and invalid.

Protection Against Removal.

As for removals, the law protects all persons occupying classified positions from dismissal for any reasons except those having to do with their personal fitness. The provisions of the charter defining the procedure to be followed in the several departments in cases of removal are not uniform.

In certain departments, such as that of buildings, and that of the City Chamberlain, it is provided that the department officer may appoint "and at pleasure remove"; in the Departments of Charities and Corrections he may "at will remove," and in the borough offices the clerks are to remain "at the pleasure of" the President.

In other cases, no authority to remove is granted except that implied by the grant of power to appoint, as in the Law Department, and the Department of Docks.

Again, in the Street Cleaning Department, it is provided that no member of the clerical force shall be removed until he has been informed of the cause and an opportunity is given him to make an explanation, while similar provision is made for the protection of the uniformed force. In the Department of Education, Borough Superintendents are to be appointed for fixed terms and removable only for cause, while Principals, teachers, and other employes may be removed only for cause, by a three-fourths vote of the board, and on recommendation of the Board of Assistant Superintendents. In the Police and Fire Departments removals may be made, as previously, only after a trial of the officer or employe accused.

In view of the civil service rules at present governing appointments, the Civil Service Reform Association has already asked that the Controller shall not recognize the appointment of O'Rourke as Warden of Bellevue Hospital and Walker as Superintendent of Docks, both having been made without examination or certification, as it is held is required by law. The association further announces that it will begin as many suits as may be necessary to secure strict compliance with the law.

THE ANTI-PLATT REPUBLICANS.

Reported Offers of Complete Surrender from the Regulars.

The Constitution Committee of the anti-Platt Republicans met at 12 West Forty-third Street last night and virtually finished the draft of the constitution and by-laws of the new Republican organization. It will be submitted to the Committee of Fifty-three at a meeting at the Windsor Hotel to-morrow night. It was said that the Assembly district basis of organization had been decided up, and that the sub-committee of eleven, of which James B. Backus is Chairman, would make an enrollment from at least three places in each Assembly district.

It was asserted by the anti-Platt leaders that the organization Republicans had promised to accept any basis of compromise, and to have passed a new primary election law, if the anti-Platt men would join with the regulars in a reorganization of the party. These offers were, it is said, refused.

S. HERNSHEIM TAKES POISON.

New Orleans Cigar Manufacturer Was Worried by Family Troubles.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 5.—Simon Hernsheim, the head of the Hernsheim cigar factory, committed suicide to-day by taking cyanide of potassium.

Grief resulting from the death of his wife and other family troubles was the cause. He was a wealthy man.

Bellevue Physician Taken Ill.

Sterling Loomis, a physician, who has been substituting for J. W. Scott in the Second Surgical Division at Bellevue Hospital, was taken ill with what is believed to be scarlet fever last night. He was taken to the Reception Hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, and his case will be diagnosed this morning.

James E. McBride Arrested.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 5.—James E. McBride, a member of the Populist National Committee, and prominent in Michigan Populist circles, was arrested to-day on a charge of embezzling $300 from a client.

St. Louis Baseball Franchise.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—President Von Der Ahe denied to-night that the franchise of the St. Louis Baseball Club had been sold. It is believed, however, that arrangements for a sale have been made.

Banquet to President Haffen.

President Louis F. Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx was given a banquet last night at 157 Courtlandt Avenue by his former employes in the Department of Street Improvements. It was in honor of his elevation to the Presidency of the Borough. John J. Brady, John Osborne, James McCartney, and others responded to the toasts. A number of well-known politicians were present.

INTERDICTED PHRASES.

Forms of Expression That Custom Says Should Be Avoided.

From The Philadelphia Press.

After three days of conference and discussion of things literary and otherwise appertaining to the teaching of the languages, the members of the Modern Language Association of America closed their fifteenth annual convention Thursday, and most of the delegates left the city to resume their work in the various colleges and universities with which they are connected.

In "Verbal Taboos," the last paper read before the close of the session, Prof. F. N. Scott of the University of Michigan presented one of the most interesting contributions during the convention's sessions. The paper pleaded for the retention of many words in the language which are dropped from it on account of personal dislike on the part of those who have the influential places in the development of the English vocabulary.

He explained that a "taboo" was a prohibition laid upon certain objects or acts; a ban or interdiction, of such a character that any one who touches the tabooed object or who performs the tabooed act is liable to a penalty more or less severe, and then went on to speak of the "taboo" in relation to spoken words, saying:

"Very significant are the taboos published by Prof. A. S. Hill of Harvard University, in his school text books. If we listen to the voice of this New England crier proclaiming his taboos to his fellow-savages, we shall no longer speak of anything as being 'successful.' We shall cease saying 'an editorial,' and in its place use 'an editorial article,' or 'a leader.'

"We shall not think of the barn as being 'back' of the house, but as being 'behind' the house. According to Mr. Hill we must not say 'the United States is a nation'; we must say 'the United States are a nation.' The proposition 'onto' is strictly forbidden. It is wrong, I infer, to say 'We climbed out the window, onto the roof of the porch.' Instead the sentence should read: 'We climbed out the window on the roof (or to the roof) of the porch.'

"To gesture, according to Prof. Hill, is a verb which is not a verb. The sentence 'a beautiful doll came out and gestured solemnly,' is corrected to read, 'A beautiful doll came out and gesticulated solemnly.' Finally, the verb 'laundered' is condemned as a vulgar substitute for washed and ironed.

"In certain books that have appeared within the last quarter of a century, attempts have been made to place a ban or prohibition upon the use of certain well-known and much-used English words and phrases. These prohibitions, which may be termed verbal taboos, from their resemblance to the taboos of aboriginal tribes, are the outcome of antipathies which are formed in early years while the individual is acquiring command of speech.

"Such antipathies are common to all persons, being due to the associations which naturally occur in the formation of the speech habit; but in the case of most persons they are checked or repressed by a sense of deference to the feelings of others in the community.

"There are some persons, however, in each generation who are unusually self-assertive and aggressive in matters of language. Such persons look upon their personal antipathies as universal principles and do not hesitate to impose them upon their neighbors. It is from these persons that verbal taboos proceed."

An Old Boston Bank May Wind Up.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It was said a year ago that there was too much banking capital employed in Boston, and the savings banks of the State which hold large amounts of Boston National bank stock were then considering a plan of reducing the number and consolidating the business into fewer institutions. Now the National City Bank of Boston puts forth a plan of liquidation and retirement from business. This is one of the oldest banks in the city, and by no means the smallest. There are a score or more of National banks there possessed of a smaller volume of resources. But, as in most other large cities, the times are proving that there has been or is "overproduction" or "under-consumption" in the banking as well as in the cotton and other businesses. So the National City Bank, having been unable to pay any dividends since October, 1896, considers the expediency of retiring in good order from business.

The Unforgetting Dogs.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Another story showing the love and devotion of dumb brutes comes from Milford, where two little white dogs, whose master, Edward McDade, was drowned more than a year ago, still may be seen every morning trotting through Milford and Oldtown to the ferry landing where their master went into the river, and then going back the four miles home, after satisfying themselves that he has not returned.

SEGURA THINKS CUBA LOST

He Expresses Disgust with Gen. Pando's Method of Campaign and Will Return to Spain.

EXPECTS WAR WITH AMERICA

Senor Canalejas Will Advise Spain to Abandon the Island—Weyler or Polavieja Only Might Save It.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., Jan. 5.—Señor Canalejas was coldly received at Santiago de Cuba. The Spanish Casino refused to tender him a banquet, and he was hissed on the street. It is understood that the opposition to him is due to the fact that he is the editor of El Heraldo de Madrid, which has violently attacked Gen. Weyler. It is reported that his impressions regarding Cuba are pessimistic, and that he will advise the Spanish Government to abandon the island.

To-day, Gen. Blanco, Gen. Parrado, and Gen. Pando called upon Gen. Segura at the Hotel Florida to try to induce him to remain in the island. He refused. He does not wish to be responsible, he declares, for the future development of the "disgraceful Spanish rule in Cuba."

Gen. Segura is an intelligent and honest fighter and wholly disgusted with Gen. Pando's method of campaign. He says Pando spends more gunpowder in greeting autonomy than in fighting insurgents, and adds that in his opinion Cuba is lost to Spain unless the Government sends Gen. Polavieja or returns Gen. Weyler.

The latter he considers out of the question, because Gen. Weyler was relieved of his command at the request of Washington. Gen. Polavieja he holds in high esteem, believing that this officer could end the war if an extermination policy were adopted. Gen. Segura also believes war inevitable between Spain and the United States, and that the pretext for it will be the filibustering expeditions.

LAID IN FRONT OF A TRAIN.

Determined Suicide of a Young Man at Fairlawn Station.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 5.—A young man who said his name was Collins walked up to Agent Goumer of the Fairlawn station of the Erie Road, last evening, and said he was going to throw himself on the track.

The agent flagged the next train that came along, and when the man did not attempt to jump in front of it, he thought the stranger was only fooling. Collins merely remarked: "That was too slow."

The next train was an express, and when it was about 100 feet from him, Collins laid down on the rails and his head was cut off and his body badly mangled.

There were no papers in the pockets of the man by which he could be identified.

CLIPPERTON ISLAND INCIDENT.

Mexican Official Says There Was No Conflict Over the Flag.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 5.—A high official of the Department of Foreign Relations said to-day regarding the Clipperton Island incident:

"The American flag was found flying there, but the Americans themselves on hearing from the lips of Mexican officers that the island was Mexican territory hauled it down and allowed the party of Mexicans to run up the flag of this country without the slightest opposition either in act or word.

"There was no ill feeling or bitterness between Americans found on the island and the expeditionary party. On the contrary, nothing but good-will and friendly disposition was displayed on both sides."

The claim made on behalf of France by La Liberté of Paris is regarded as a canard. France never held the island.

THE WADING RIVER HERMIT.

Dr. Green, His Widow Says, Had Long Been Suffering from Heart Trouble.

BELMAR, N. J., Jan. 5.—Mrs. A. T. Green, widow of Dr. J. W. Green, the hermit who died at Wading River, was seen to-night at her home on Fifth Avenue. She said that Dr. Green died of tobacco heart. He had been an invalid for some years, and during the last years of his practice in New York had been somewhat eccentric in his habits. There had never been any direct quarrel, but simply a separation growing out of his eccentricities.

After their separation he went to Tuckerton, N. J., and there purchased a large tract in the South Jersey pine land and built himself a house. His idea was not to lead a hermit's life, but to avoid the excitement and worry incident to life in a city which in the condition of his heart would have been dangerous to him. While living in South Jersey he was under the care of Dr. Blow of Tuckerton. The young man who lived with her husband was really his servant.

Mrs. Green says that her husband willed practically all his property to their nine-year-old son Philip, who is the only heir. She is the executor of the will and Trustee and guardian of the child under the terms of the will until he is twenty-five years old. Mrs. Green caused the body to be taken to Navesink Highlands, and Dr. John Lord of St. Stephen's Memorial Chapel conducted the funeral service.

MR. L.'S BUNKO STEERER.

The Tremendous Adventure that Befell a Visitor to New York.

Mr. L., who is a substantial man of business in his own town and who looks it, comes to New York at rare intervals and spends a fortnight or so on each visit in going about the town and noting the wonderful changes he always finds. He was born on Long Island, and knows the New York of forty years ago like a book. He loves that New York dearly, and deludes himself into the belief that he is keeping up with the new and ever different city of the present.

Mr. L. always puts up here at a quiet hotel on a side street near Union Square, and is known there by all the clerks, and is much liked for his abundant good humor, his hearty friendliness toward every one, and the interesting information he readily imparts about New York as he knew it when a boy. Mr. L. has no use for a gold brick, and has long had an almost morbid apprehension of being "done" by some bunko steerer, coupled with a stern determination never to suffer that humiliation.

Last week, however, he came down on one of his visits and brought that stern determination with him. And he did not leave it at his hotel when he went out. Early one evening, after having paid a visit to an old friend in Madison Avenue, he had walked down the avenue and was turning into Twenty-third Street toward Fourth Avenue, when an acquaintance met and greeted him by name. A moment later some one from behind called him, also using his name. The hour had come at last, the bunko steerer was after him! Bridling with rage but containing himself, without deigning to look around or give any other sign of having heard, Mr. L. continued on his way, only quickening his steps just a little. The stranger called once more and then lapsed into silence, but Mr. L. could hear the man's footsteps dogging him down Fourth Avenue. When he reached Union Square he was conscious that he had not shaken off his pursuer.

Turning into the side street that leads to his hotel, Mr. L. was aware that the persistent fellow was at his heels. In doubt whether to turn and strike the bunko steerer to have him arrested, or still to ignore him, Mr. L. reached his hotel, and turned into a side door. To his amazement and perplexity the man came in behind him. Mr. L.'s curiosity could not stand the strain of such audacity, and he turned to see what manner of man this could be. He saw behind him the proprietor of the hotel, who wore a half-offended, half-puzzled look. Explanations followed, and there was a good deal of merriment over Mr. L.'s imaginary confidence man.

Columbia Engages Geo. E. Webb.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 5.—George E. Webb, the well-known boat builder at Lake Quinsigamond, has left this city for New York, where he has been engaged as boat builder for Columbia University. He will also give some of his time and attention to the training and development of the crews of that university.

FATHER SEARLE FOR ROME.

New York Priest to be Director of the Vatican Observatory.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—According to the Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail, the Pope has nominated Father Searle of New York Director of the Vatican Observatory. He will reside at the Vatican.

MRS. AYER'S MANY OFFERS.

Princes, Dukes, and Other Noblemen Proposed to Her in Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News, says:

"No lady in Parisian society during the last decade received so many brilliant offers of marriage as the late Mrs. Dr. Ayer. She was constantly proposed to by Princes, Dukes, Marquises, and other noblemen. She gave largely to charity, and liked to encourage struggling women of talent."

LEOPOLD'S NEPHEW COMING.

Prince Albert Leopold of Belgium to Visit America.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says that the nephew of King Leopold of Belgium, Prince Albert Leopold, the heir presumptive to the Belgian throne, will make a long tour of the United States and Canada.

Prince Albert was born April 8, 1875, and is the surviving son of the Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold. The King has no son living, and his daughters are excluded from the succession by the Belgian Constitution. Prince Albert's elder brother, Prince Baldwin, died in 1891.

AMERICAN COMPETITION FEARED

Mr. Yarrow Wants the Striking Engineers to Compare Conditions.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Mr. Yarrow of Yarrow & Co., a leading engineering firm in Poplar, London, cables to The Times this morning from Boston that the result of his tour of New England has impressed him with the fact that a most severe competition is inevitable from the United States.

He thinks the English engineers now on strike are "ignorant of the progress of other countries," and offers to defray the expenses of the tour of a delegation that would go from Boston to Philadelphia with a view of preparing a statement as to the social and financial position of American engineers.

American Capital in Wales.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—It is reported from Cardiff, Wales, that an American syndicate with a capital of £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) is about to purchase the Dowlais Steel Works and Collieries there belonging to the Wimborne family.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE.—A. E. Bates, United States Army, and Clayton McMichael, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge William Law, Jr., Chicago, and George West, Ballston Spa.

GRAND—W. C. Neville, United States Marine Corps.

HOFFMAN—George U. Southwick, Albany.

IMPERIAL.—Judge A. J. Maloy, Boise City, Idaho.

MURRAY HILL—M. O. Bigelow, United States Army.

NEW AMSTERDAM—Major George C. Reid, United States Marines.

WINDSOR—Dr. James S. Stone, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. L. Shaw, silks; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Baum & Bernstein, Pittston, Penn.; M. Baum, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Berno, J. D., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. M. Rose, millinery; Hotel Normandie.
Blum, C., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Botts, laces and embroideries; St. Denis Hotel.
Burnstein & Co., Easton, Penn.; H. A. Latham, millinery; Union Square Hotel.
Corlis Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. A. Corlis, collars and cuffs; St. Denis Hotel.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Dorion, carpets and upholstery goods; 66 Grand Street.
Englehart, Davison, Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. L. Davidson, notions and fancy goods; J. L. Quentin, dry goods; Gerlach Hotel.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Hayden, cloaks and suits; J. W. Hall, silks and velvets; 115 Worth Street.
Field, Marsha' & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Warner, cloaks; E. E. Elliott, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; F. G. Winter, silks and velvets; Hotel Normandie.
Fisher, H., & Co., Richmond, Va.; H. Marks, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; A. P. Leidy, cloaks; Grand Hotel.
Gutman, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. T. Berry, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Nassauer, hosiery, gloves, and ribbons; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, furs, cloaks, and linings, wash goods, ribbons, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Hamburger Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Hengerer, The William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. D. Robbins, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. W. Cheney, hosiery and gloves; 29 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. Mullen, domestics, linens, and upholstery goods; 29 Greene Street; Holland House.
Indianapolis, The, Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; B. A. Essex, millin

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Organization Effected Without Friction in Both Houses, Which Adjourned for a Week.

O'GRADY ELECTED SPEAKER

First Tilt of the Session Engaged in by Leaders Nixon and Donnelly Over the Introduction of Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The wheels of the big legislative machine at the Capitol moved off to-day without friction or a hitch, ran smoothly for a couple of hours, and then stopped again for a week.

The Republican caucus of last night having cleared the way, there was nothing to block the progress of the Assembly except the tedious process of assigning the seats by lot, which kept the body in session for more than two hours. The Senate having only a Clerk to elect, and no seats to assign, completed its work in half that time.

In the election of Speaker of the Assembly, James M. E. O'Grady received 77 votes—all the regular Republican votes except his own. Thomas F. Donnelly received all the Democratic votes except his own, 67. Messrs. Weekes and Seligsberg voted for Francis E. Laimbeer, and Mr. Laimbeer voted for John A. Weekes.

The change from the conditions prevailing last year was strikingly shown by the evident uneasiness of Assemblyman S. Fred Nixon, the Republican leader, while the organization was pending. He watched the roll-call intently, cautioning one of the clerks at the desk to check off the Republican members to see if the necessary 76 were present. At the same time, Messrs. Laimbeer and Weekes sat side by side near by, checking off the names as they were called, with the knowledge that a couple of absentees in the majority side might yet open an opportunity for blocking the Platt programme.

The first tilt of the session occurred between Leaders Nixon and Donnelly over the introduction of bills. Mr. Donnelly wanted unanimous consent to introduce a bundle of new measures, which he displayed on his desk, and Mr. Nixon objected. Then the Democratic leader announced that he would insist on the enforcement of the rule as to all other bills. The disposition of the Democrats to force the fighting and of the Republicans to delay was also shown in the refusal to allow half a dozen other Democratic members to introduce measures for which they were anxious to get an early start.

The Governor's message aroused little interest in either house. The Republican members had no comment to make on it. When its reading had been concluded in the Senate, Mr. Cantor said:

"It is a case of words, words, words. The Governor makes not a single practical recommendation or suggestion. The whole message is indicative of the do-nothing policy which will rule in the Legislature this session if the Republicans have their way. I am glad to see, however, that the Governor admits that the public money is being wasted. I take it that he must have had the canal business in mind when he said that."

The expected influx of measures affecting the charter of the City of New York took place, and there was a general reintroduction of measures left over from last session.

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Financial Condition of the State Considered Most Favorable.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The annual report of State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin was to-day transmitted to the Legislature. It is simply a statistical statement, with no recommendations, showing the condition of the State Treasury on Jan. 1, 1898, and at the end of the last fiscal year, which was Sept. 30. During the fiscal year the total receipts were $32,678,112.09 as compared with $30,029,386.21 during the year ending Sept. 30, 1896. The expenditures for the last fiscal year were $30,364,254.21, compared with $28,510,425.77 expended during the preceding year. The balance in the State Treasury at the end of the last fiscal year was $7,243,904.31 as compared with a balance of $4,930,046.43 at the end of the preceding fiscal year.

On Jan. 1, 1898, there were $2,283,341.32 in the State Treasury as compared with $2,-377,565.28. The payments during the last three months of the calendar year were very heavy. They aggregated $6,906,764.30. This is due to the fact that the appropriations made by the preceding Legislature take effect on Oct. 1. The financial condition of the State is considered to be most favorable.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker O'Grady Hopeful that the Session Will Be a Brief One.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—There was a comparatively large attendance of politicians and a number of ladies who showed interest in the preliminary proceedings in the Assembly this morning. Gigantic floral horseshoes stood on the desks occupied by Assemblymen Crabtree, F. Schmid, Fitzgerald, and Hachemeister. Smaller representations of the same lucky emblem were on the desks of Assemblyman Boland and several others.

At 11:45 Clerk Baxter formally called the members to order and prayer was offered. At roll call there were three absentees, who all came in later, with the exception of Assemblyman Pickett.

James M. E. O'Grady was then elected Speaker, and escorted to his chair. He acknowledged his election as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Assembly: The Legislature of 1898 meets with the interests of the people of the State centred in its deliberations. Owing to the enactment into law during the recent session of measures of paramount importance, political excitement has run high, and more than a usual amount of discussion and criticism has attended upon legislative action.

"I feel convinced that when time has swept away the clouds of doubt that always attend momentous political action, it will be seen and admitted that the real interest of the people has been safeguarded and promoted. It would be strange, indeed, if in this great Commonwealth there should not be an honest difference of opinion regarding the grave questions that have of late occupied the minds of its citizens, but it remains ever true that our National and civil importance rests upon the great principle of government by the majority, and I believe I echo the sentiment of every legislator, regardless of his political affiliations, when I reaffirm that principle and pledge this House to an honest and conscientious effort toward ascertainment and realization of the hopes and the will of the people whose servants we are.

"No honest man need fear criticism of his action, provided his has been an honest effort to arrive at the right. We cannot always be sure we are right. We can at least exhaust all effort to arrive at the right. We are not necessarily wrong because some one in a loud voice proclaims the fact. I look forward to a session of great profit to the people of the State, and of satisfaction to ourselves.

"Since the last adjournment we have seen the final culmination of the consolidation of Greater New York, and there is established within our borders the second city of the world; for all time the absolute mistress of the trade and manufacture of the Western Hemisphere.

"Last year in spite of the fact that the State had assumed certain extraordinary expenditures, such as the purchase of the Hudson River Watershed in the Adirondack woods; the payment of the interest on the canal bonds; the finishing of the Capitol; the care of the insane of the great district below the Harlem River, our tax rate was kept lower than the preceding year. This year we must, and I believe we can, do even better.

"The silly charge that extravagance in the State expenditures has increased and kept pace with our increased income is effectually exploded not only by the steady and healthy decrease of the tax rate of the State, but also by the bills themselves which every citizen knows, from his own experience, are less to-day than ever before in the history of the State. This ratio of decrease must be maintained during the present session.

"Let me urge upon every member the necessity of early introduction of any legislation in which we may be interested, to the end that our hope of early adjournment may be surely realized."

A spirited discussion was caused by a motion by the Republican leader, Mr. Nixon, to adopt the rules of the last session. Mr. Green, (Dem.,) demanded an amendment, so that bills could be moved from a committee at any time. He was backed up by his leader, Mr. Donnelly, who tried to stave off a long discussion by having the matter go over until next week. The Republicans persisted in calling for the adoption of the Nixon motion. Thereupon Mr. Green made an attack on the existing method of committee work, and especially on the power of the Committee on Rules, which, at the close of the session, controls all legislation.

On roll call the proposed amendment was defeated—yeas, 61; nays, 71. Mr. Laimbeer, (Ind. Rep.,) voted with the Republicans, and Mr. Weekes, his associate, with the Democrats.

There was a brief discussion over the rules, and, after hearing the Governor's message read and drawing for seats, the Assembly adjourned until Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

SESSION OF THE SENATE.

James S. Whipple Appointed Clerk to Succeed John S. Kenyon.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff called the Senate of 1898 to order at 11:10 o'clock this morning. The galleries were occupied by only a few spectators. A handsome bouquet in the form of a basket upon Senator Brackett's desk was the only floral display.

The resignation of former Clerk John S. Kenyon, now Secretary of the State Railroad Commission, was read by the President. A resolution presented by Senator Coggeshall accepting the resignation and expressing the thanks of the Senate for the excellent services which Mr. Kenyon had rendered was adopted, as was another by Senator Higgins appointing James S. Whipple as his successor.

Senator Coggeshall presented a resolution which was adopted, re-electing clerks, doorkeepers, officers, and clerks to committees.

Senator Ellsworth offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, authorizing the appointment of a committee of three to draft a resolution in memory of the Hon. Joseph Mullin, the Senator from the Thirty-fifth District, who died during the recess. Senator Ellsworth, Elon R. Brown, and Cantor were named as such committee.

The Senate then proceeded with routine business.

Col. Treadwell, acting private secretary to the Governor, presented the Governor's message, which was subsequently read.

At 1:05 the Senate adjourned until Wednesday evening next.

DAVID C. ROBINSON'S LAW SUITS

Judgment for the Mutual Life Insurance Company in Ten Cases Involving $1,500,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The Third Appellate Division has decided against David C. Robinson, and for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, in the ten cases involving $1,500,000. In five of the cases the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York was plaintiff, and the charges are that Col. David C. Robinson, a son of former Gov. Robinson, is an embezzler and defaulter. In the other five cases, Col. Robinson sued to recover money claimed to have been fraudulently taken from him and his family, and charges that the insurance company wrecked the Elmira National Bank and the Elmira Municipal Improvement Company.

In five of the suits the insurance company brings suit against David C. Robinson and Emma A. Robinson of Elmira and others to foreclose mortgages aggregating nearly $500,000. The defendant Robinsons put in counter claims to the mortgages of $1,000,000. In each of the five actions a referee dismissed the counter claims of the defendants upon the merits, and awarded judgments of foreclosure, hence the appeals.

While the suits were pending in the court below the insurance company had Robinson indicted by a New York Grand Jury for alleged embezzlement of $30,000 in 1892.

David C. Robinson inherited from his father a fortune estimated at nearly a million dollars, and was President, or Director, in many important enterprises. He was his father's private secretary when Mr. Robinson was Governor; was Mayor of Elmira in 1892, and an Alderman before that. When the crash of 1893 came Mr. Robinson made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Since that time he has been involved in much litigation over his property.

RAILROADS OF NEW YORK.

Annual Report of the State Commissioners Presented to the Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The annual report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners was presented to the Legislature to-day. In the course of the report the Commissioners say:

"Physically, the railroads of New York State are in good condition—the trunk lines particularly so—both in the matter or roadbed and structures. All recommendations resulting from the defects were promptly complied with. Although the roads of the State have hardly recovered as yet from the disastrous business depression of the past few years, there is no evidence that operating expenses have been reduced below the limit of safe maintenance.

"The increase in gross earnings during 1896, amounting to nearly $11,000,000, was practically all expended in renewals. The roads were in consequence in better condition than at any time since the effect of business stagnation upon railroad earnings was made manifest. The figures show a loss in gross earnings of nearly $6,000,000, as compared with 1896, but a considerable increase over the years 1894 and 1895.

"The board is pleased to report that no disagreements have occurred during the year between the companies and their employes from any cause. Amicable relations have been maintained in the management of both steam and street surface corporations, and the new year starts with the promise of a continuance of these conditions.

"The gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1897, show a decrease as compared with the corresponding period of 1896 of $5,901,397.82, and a decrease in operating expenses of $6,977,196.29, which makes a net increase in earnings from operation of $1,075,798.47. Capital stock was increased $3,238,855 during 1897 and funded debt $28,-698,185.40. Other liabilities were decreased $1,388,874.28, and cost of road and equipment increased $19,647,062.84. The aggregate of bonds and stock at their par value is greater than the aggregate cost of road and equipment by $81,953,300.51. The percentage of dividends on capital stock was 2.45, against 2.49 in 1896. The detailed statements of earnings and expenses of the individual companies from which these aggregates comparisons are made will be found in the second volume of this report.

"The actual increase in steam railroad mileage in this State during the year ending June 30, 1897, was 57.56 miles, to which the New York and Pennsylvania railroads contributed 27.10 miles, the Depew and Tonawanda Railroad, 10.56 miles; South Vandalia and State Line Railroad, 4 miles, and small extensions of prior existing roads the balance.

"The aggregate railroad mileage for the State is as follows: Surface, steam, 8,113.52; surface, street, 1,178.79; elevated, 65.71. Total, 9,358.02."

THE ANTI-COAL TRUST APPEAL.

Set Down for Hearing in the Court of Appeals on January 24.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—It has been agreed between the Court of Appeals and the attorneys interested that the argument in the matter of the appeal from the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the proceedings brought against the alleged Coal Trust shall be made before that court on Jan. 24.

The case involves the constitutionality of the anti-trust law enacted at the last session of the Legislature. Justice Chester, who originally decided the case, declared the law to be unconstitutional, but the Appellate Division did not pass upon that question.

NO RIGHT TO TAX OR KILL DOGS.

Act Giving This Power to Hudson River Humane Society Illegal.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department, Justice Landon writing the opinion, has declared that the act of the Legislature of 1896 is not legal which authorizes the Hudson River Humane Society to tax dogs in this city and vicinity and authorizing it to kill or seize any and all dogs caught without the dog tax tag on.

Justice Landon holds that the Legislature has the right to make a law compelling the licensing of dogs, but that it cannot vest a society with power to kill or dispose of other people's property.

TAMMANY'S EXCISE BILL

Senator Grady Offers the Democrats at Albany a Substitute for the Raines Law.

LOCALITIES TO HAVE CONTROL

Assemblyman Harburger to Handle the Measure in the Lower House—Right of Local Prohibition to be Continued.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Senator Grady of New York this morning offered the Democrats a substitute for the present excise law. It provides for the restoration of local Excise Boards and has been fully detailed before. It gives power to the local boards to fix the license fee and regulate the hours.

In the Senate the measure will be handled by Senator Grady and in the House by Assemblyman Harburger. The title of the bill is "An act for the regulation of traffic in liquors by the local legislative authorities of the towns and cities of the State."

Senator Grady says that the object and scope of the proposed legislation is indicated by the second section. This provides that the local legislative authorities of the towns and cities of the State shall have power to regulate the traffic in liquors in the municipal divisions over which they exercise control. Their power shall include the creation of such boards or commissions as may be necessary to enforce the regulations which the local authorities adopt. These regulations shall include the character and grade of licenses, the fees to be paid therefor, the hours and days during which liquors may be sold or exposed for sale under any designated character or grade of license, the method of appointment and removal, duties, terms of service, and compensation of Commissioners or other officers who enforce the regulations; provision for the payment of salaries and expenses all of which are to be paid out of the money collected for license fees; the disposition to be made of the revenue derived from license fees in excess of the cost of the service necessary to enforce the regulations.

Assemblyman Harburger, in describing the bill from a layman's standpoint to-day said in addition that it contains a local option feature in the provision that the Mayor and Municipal Assembly, or Mayor and Common Council, or Mayor and Board of Aldermen, as the case may be, in cities, and the Town Board in towns, are empowered to fix the license fees. He says that the bill also makes provision for writs of certiorari where licenses are revoked in cities. The State Controller is authorized to grant licenses to transportation companies within the limits of the State for a fee which is to be at least $200 for each car, boat, or vessel. No liquor can be sold or given away in any jail, penitentiary, house of refuge, protectory, juvenile reformatory, or poorhouse, unless on the written prescription of the physician attached thereto. Recovery may be had in a civil action for damages suffered by reason of the intoxication of any person, if written notice shall previously have been given. The right of local prohibition is continued. The law is to take effect on July 1, 1898.

All liquor tax certificates in force at that time shall remain in force unless revoked, surrendered, or canceled in accordance with existing law or with the provisions of this bill.

LIQUOR DEALERS HAVE A BILL.

The Association to Present a Measure to the Legislature at Albany.

The liquor dealers of this State, as represented by the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association, propose to set before the Legislature an excise bill which shall embody their ideas as to fairness both to them and to their enemies. This is the first time that such a bill has been proposed by the liquor men and it comes as the result of complaints from all over the State that the organization was not properly looking after its rights in the matter of legislation. At the request of the President of the association, Peter Seery, O'Hare & Dinnean, its attorneys, have drawn up a bill for consideration, which will be discussed at a meeting of representative liquor dealers from all over the State, to be held at the Terrace Garden next Monday afternoon.

President Seery, while refusing to give out the full bill, outlines the principal features of it. The association, he says, wishes to put the excise law on a businesslike basis which shall guarantee fairness. "Fake" hotels are to be abolished, and it is the desire of the association that saloons and bars that it can be shown ought to have such privileges should be allowed to remain open after 1 A. M., and on Sundays, on the payment of an extra license fee.

"It is my idea," said he, "that the majority of saloons should remain closed during the hours now prescribed. But saloons in such neighborhoods as Park Row, and bars in places near where many men are employed at night, should be allowed to keep open all the time. Such places should pay extra. We do not want any more Raines law hotels. At our meeting next Monday we will discuss the bill at length, and several changes may be made in it before it goes to the Legislature."

The salient features of the bill, as it now stands, follow, the figures being approximate:

Hotel keepers may sell at all times, and on Sunday saloon keepers may sell after 1 P. M.

A saloon license in New York City is to be $400. Saloon keepers who wish to sell between 1 and 5 A. M. may do so on payment of an extra annual tax of $150.

The store liquor tax certificate in this city is fixed at $250.

The pharmacy tax is put at $100.

The bottlers' license and alcohol license are abolished.

All the penalties of the Raines law are to be abolished, and, instead, a willful violation is declared a misdemeanor.

MADE MISCELLANEOUS REPORTER.

Robert G. Scherer of Albany Appointed to a $10,000 State Office.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Ex-Assemblyman Robert G. Scherer of this city was appointed miscellaneous reporter to-day. The post of miscellaneous reporter was created in 1892 for Francis B. Delehanty, a brother-in-law of United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr. The salary of the office is $4,500, and perquisites and expenses run it up to about $10,000 a year. The term is five years, and the reporter is allowed three assistants. Mr. Delehanty has held the office for five years and six months, and now retires to take up the practice of law.

WOMAN KILLED BY AN INDIAN.

Deed Committed in Presence of Her Children, Near Maud, Oklahoma.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 5.—Near Maud, Oklahoma, four miles across the line in the Seminole country, yesterday, Mrs. Jule Leard was murdered by an Indian in the presence of her young children, and afterward her dead body was dragged about the yard by her slayer's companions.

The story as told by the children is that a strange Indian came to the house and wanted to borrow a saddle. Mrs. Leard declined to loan the saddle, and ordered the Indian away, but he refused to go. At last Mrs. Leard took down the Winchester and tried to shoot it off and scare the Indian, but the cartridge would not explode. The Indian slunk away and Mrs. Leard supposed he had gone for good.

Toward evening she stepped outside the cabin door with her babe in her arms, when the Indian jumped from his hiding place and attacked her. He secured the Winchester and tried to shoot her, but again the cartridge refused to explode, whereupon he struck her a terrific blow over the head with the gun stock, killing her instantly.

Afterward several other Indians appeared and dragged the body all around the premises.

Wedded at Her Dying Sister's Bedside.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 5.—An affecting incident is related in connection with the last days of Miss Lulu Shafer, daughter of the late Ira Shafer, who died yesterday, aged eighteen, at her mother's home, at Oakes, opposite this city. For some time she had been a sufferer from Bright's disease, and while the family had no fear of her immediate demise, she felt that her end was nearer than was suspected. Her favorite sister, Miss May Shafer, was engaged to be married to Arthur Elting, a member of an old county family residing at New Paltz, and it was her wish to see them made one before she passed away. The date of the marriage had been fixed, but at her request it was changed, and on Wednesday last the two were united in marriage at her bedside by the Rev. D. C. Nivin of Highland.

NEW YORK CHARTER BILLS

Amendments Introduced at Albany by Senators Cantor, Grady, Guy, Brush, and Others.

BACK TAXES AND WATER RENTS

Five Per Cent. of the Liquor Tax to Go to the Teachers' Pension Fund—A Farm Colony for Vagrants Proposed at a Cost of $100,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—An amendment to the charter of the City of New York was presented to-day by Senator Jacob A. Cantor, which, it is understood, is indorsed by the new authorities of the greater city. It amends the section in relation to the collection of unpaid taxes and assessments, known as Section 937. It amends by providing that all lists of unpaid taxes be delivered to the Controller except those of the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn, and shall thereupon be trassmitted to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, to be collected by him or by one of his deputies by suit or under and pursuant to the laws in force when the said taxes were levied, or in force on Dec. 31, 1897.

Taxes on real estate and water rents in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, levied prior to Jan. 1, 1898, shall be collected by the Receiver of Taxes, or by one of his deputies in the same manner as heretofore provided therefor, and shall be payable in the office of the said Receiver of Taxes in the Borough of Manhattan until June 1, 1898, when return thereof shall be made as provided in Section 1,023 of the act. Arrears of taxes and water rents and assessments for local improvements in the Borough of the Bronx confirmed prior to Jan. 1, 1898, including assessments confirmed by a court of record, shall be collected by the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at his office in the Borough of Manhattan until such time as the Controller shall provide for the proper collection thereof at the branch office of the Collector of Assessments and Arrears in the Borough of the Bronx.

Taxes on real estate and water rates in the Borough of Brooklyn shall be collected by the Receiver of Taxes in the City of New York, or by one of his deputies, in the same manner as heretofore provided therefor, by the City of Brooklyn until June 1, 1898, when return thereof, shall be made as provided in Section 1,023 of the act. Taxes on personal property unpaid on Jan. 15, 1898, may be collected as elsewhere provided in the act for the collection of taxes on personal property in the City of New York.

The act is to take effect immediately.

Senator Guy introduced a bill amending the New York charter by providing that 5 per cent. of the moneys received by the city from the liquor tax law shall be devoted to the school teachers' pension fund. Under the present statute 10 per cent. of the money goes to the police fund, 10 per cent. to the fire fund, and the remaining 80 per cent. to miscellaneous funds. Senator Guy says that his bill will not interfere with the police and fire funds, but that the 5 per cent. will be taken from the 80 per cent. now devoted to the miscellaneous fund.

Another amendment to the New York charter was introduced this morning by Assemblyman Donnelly. It amends Sub-division 1 of Section 1,375 by adding "and so far as practicable each Justice shall hold court in the district for which he shall be elected or appointed, but if a vacancy exists, or the illness, or other inability" of any Justice assigned to hold court prevent his attendance, any other Justice of said court may hold the same.

Other bills introduced relating to the City of New York are as follows:

Senator Guy—Releasing to William R. Peters of any claim of the State of New York to lands under water in New York City.

Senator Brush—Amending the Greater New York charter by providing that the Mayor shall appoint four members instead of three to the Health Board in addition to the President of the Police Board and the Health Officer of the Port of New York, and reducing their terms of office from six to four years.

Senator Ahearn—Providing that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in New York City shall in its discretion confine a child under its protection to its parents, paying the parents the amount of money which it would expend in caring for the child.

Senator Pavey—Authorizing the City of New York to spend $100,000 to establish an institution to be known as the Farm Colony for Vagrants.

Senator Lexow—Authorizing the Controller of New York City to cancel the record of certain taxes and assessments when it is proved to him that the tax has been paid.

Senator Brush—Abolishing the act of 1896 providing for a special jury in criminal cases in Kings County.

Senator Grady—Amending the Greater New York charter by providing that so far as practicable each Municipal Court Justice shall hold court in the district for which he shall be appointed or elected.

Senator Guy—Establishing a public place in New York City bounded by Bascobel and Marrher Avenues and One Hundred and Seventieth Street.

Senator Ahearn—The "Mothers' bill," which provides that children shall be paroled in their parents' custody, if the parent or guardian makes application for such custody. The bill applies to New York City only, and asks an appropriation from the Board of Estimates.

Assemblyman Fred Schmid—A bill to make the salaries of the school teachers of Brooklyn equal to those of the teachers of the schools of the former New York City.

Mr. Marshall of Kings—A bill grading the salaries of the Fire Department in the Borough of Brooklyn to correspond with the salaries paid in the old New York.

FOR A BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Senator Guy Introduces a Bill to Regulate the Sale of Drugs.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Among the first bills introduced in the Senate after it assembled to-day was one by Senator Guy, providing for the establishment of a Board of Pharmacy for New York City to consist of five members, two elected by the New York College of Pharmacy, one by the German Apothecaries' Society, and two by the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, all to serve for five years.

The bill provides further that this board shall meet at least every three months and shall be authorized "to prescribe the conditions under which any pharmacy or store for retailing or dispensing medicines or poisons may be continued or opened and conducted," to register such pharmacies or stores and issue certificates of registry thereto, and to examine and register pharmacists.

A fee of $5 for each application for examination is prescribed and severe penalties are provided for persons who procure registration under false pretenses, or who open or conduct pharmaceutical establishments without proper registry.

TEXT OF THE ANTI-TRUST BILL.

Senator Cantor's Scheme for the Suppression of Monopolies.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Senator Cantor's Anti-Trust bill, as drafted this morning, reads as follows:

Section 1. Every contract, agreement, arrangement, or combination whereby a monopoly in the manufacture, production, or sale in this State of any article or commodity of common use is or may be created, established, or maintained, or whereby competition in this State in the supply or price of any such article or commodity is or may be restrained or prevented, or whereby for the purpose of creating, establishing, or maintaining a monopoly within this State of the manufacture, production, or sale of any such article or commodity, the free pursuit in this State of any lawful business, trade, or occupation is or may be restricted or prevented, is hereby declared to be against public policy, illegal, and void.

Sec. 2. Every person or corporation, or any officer or agent thereof, who shall make or attempt to make, or enter into any such contract, agreement, arrangement, or combination, or who within this State shall do any act pursuant thereto, or in, toward, or for the consummation thereof, wherever the same may have been made, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall, if a natural person, be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment for not longer than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and if a corporation by a fine of not exceeding $5,000.

Sec. 3. The Attorney General may bring an action in the name and behalf of the people of the State against any person, Trustee, Director, manager, or other officer or agent of a corporation, or against a corporation, foreign or domestic, to restrain and prevent the doing in this State of any act herein declared to be illegal, or any act in, toward, or for the making or consummation of any contract, agreement, arrangement, or combination herein prohibited, wherever the same may have been made.

Sec. 4. Whenever the Attorney General has determined to commence an action or proceeding under this chapter, he may present to any Justice of the Supreme Court, before beginning such action or proceeding under this chapter, an application in writing, for an order directing the persons mentioned in the application to appear before a Justice of the Supreme Court, or a Referee designated in such order, and answer such questions as may be put to them or to any of them, and produce such papers, documents, and books concerning any alleged illegal contract, arangement, agreement, or combination in violation of this chapter; and it shall be the duty of the Justice of the Supreme Court to whom such application for the order is made to grant such application. The application for such order made by the Attorney General may simply show, upon his information and belief, that the testimony of such person or persons is material and necessary. The provision of Article 1, of Title 8, of Chapter 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to the application for an order for the examination of witnesses before the commencement of an action and the method of proceeding on such examination shall not apply, except as herein prescribed. The order shall be granted by the Justice of the Supreme Court to whom the application has been made, with such preliminary injunction or stay as may appear to such Justice to be proper and expedient, and shall specify the time when and place where the witnesses are required to appear, and such examination shall be held either in the City of Albany, or in the judicial district in which the witness resides, or in which the principal office, within this State, of the corporation affected is located. The Justice or referee may adjourn such examination from time to time and witnesses must attend accordingly. The testimony of each witness must be subscribed by him, and all must be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which such order for examination is filed.

Sec. 5. The order for such examination must be signed by the Justice making it; and the service of a copy thereof, with the indorsement of the Attorney General signed by him, to the effect that the person named therein is required to appear and be examined at the time and place, and before the Justice or referee specified in such indorsement, shall be sufficient notice for the attendance of witnesses. Such indorsement may contain a clause requiring such person to produce on such examination all books, papers, and documents in his possession, or under his control relating to the subject of such examination. The order shall be served upon the person named in the indorsement aforesaid by showing him the original order and delivering to and leaving with him, at the same time a copy thereof indorsed as above provided, and by paying or tendering to him the fee allowed by law to witnesses subpoenaed to attend trials of civil actions in a court of record in this State.

Sec. 6. No person shall be excused from answering any questions that may be put to him, or from producing any books, papers, or documents, on the ground that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him; but no person shall be prosecuted in any criminal action or proceedings or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he may testify, or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, before said Justice or referee appointed in the order for his examination, or in obedience to the subpoena of the court, or referee acting under such order, or either of them, or in any such case or proceeding.

Sec. 7. A referee appointed as provided in this act possesses all the powers, and is subject to all the duties of a referee appointed under Section 1,018 of the Code of Civil Procedure, so far as practicable, and may punish for contempt a witness duly served as prescribed in this act for non-attendance or refusal to be sworn or to testify, or to produce books, papers, and documents according to the direction of the indorsement aforesaid, in the same manner and to the same extent as a referee appointed to hear, try, and determine an issue of fact or of law.

BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE.

Senator Guy Has a Bill to Provide for Its Construction.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—A bill providing for the construction of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and transverse roads underneath from East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to the Mosholu Parkway, for the enlargement of the entrance at East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and the approach to the Central Bridge over the Harlem River from the Grand Boulevard and Concourse was introduced by Senator Guy to-day.

The bill authorizes the Mayor of New York to appoint three Commissioners, two of whom shall be residents of the borough of the Bronx, to construct the boulevard. These Commissioners are to receive $5,000 a year, and to serve for six years, unless the work is completed earlier. The Commissioners are authorized to equip offices for their use, and employ such clerical help as they may need, and for the purpose of defraying such expenses and for the surveys, soundings, maps, and such other preliminary work as may be necessary the Controller of the City of New York is authorized to sell revenue bonds not to exceed $30,000 in any one year.

The cost of the construction of the Boulevard and Concourse and needed improvements is to be defrayed by the issue of consolidated stock of the City of New York.

TWO BILLS FOR DOLLAR GAS.

Introduced in the Senate by Messrs. Featherson and Cantor.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Senator Featherson introduced a bill in the Senate to-day prohibiting gas companies from receiving over $1 per 1,000 for illuminating gas. The local officers at present authorized to contract for gas in the respective cities of the State under the provisions of the bill become a Gas Board, which is given power of contracting, supervising, and investigating and of making ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the act.

The Dollar Gas bill for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx introduced by Senator Cantor reads as follows:

Section 1. No corporation or person in the Borough of Manhattan or the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York shall ask, demand, or receive for illuminating gas a sum to exceed $1 per thousand cubic feet, and such gas shall have an illuminating power of not less than twenty-four sperm candles of six to the pound, and burning at the rate of 120 grains of spermecetti per hour, tested at a distance of not less than one mile from the place of manufacture by a burner consuming five cubic feet of gas per hour, and shall also comply with the standard of purity now or hereafter established by law.

Sec. 2. The Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies in the said City of New York is hereby authorized and empowered, and it shall be his duty to investigate and supervise, the methods, appliances, and plant of any corporation or person engaged in the supplying or distribution of illuminating gas in said city, and to inspect, examine, ascertain, and prove the accuracy of any and all gas meters used or intended to be used for measuring or ascertaining the quantity or quality of illuminating gas furnished by any such corporation or person, and he shall have the power in any investigation instituted by him to issue subpoenas to summon witnesses, to compel the production of any books and papers, to administer oaths to the witnesses so subpoenaed, and to do each and everything necessary for the full and complete performance of this act, under and in pursuance of any and all ordinances which may be prescribed and enacted by the Board of Public Improvements of said city.

Sec. 3. The Board of Public Improvements of the said City of New York is hereby authorized and empowered and it shall be their duty to make and enact any and all ordinances that may be required, or recommended by the said Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies.

Sec. 4. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hereby authorized and empowered to make provision, either by the issue of bonds or by the insertion of the amount required in the annual tax levy of such city as shall be determined by them, for the payment of all requisitions that may be made upon the said board by either the said Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, or the Board of Public Improvements, for the necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. Any corporation or person violating the provisions of this act or the ordinances enacted by said board, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $200 or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

BILLS FOR ELECTION REFORMS.

Protection of Primaries and Change in the Form of the Ballot.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Senator Pavey introduced the proposed Primary Election bill this morning, and gave this explanation of it:

"No legislation to reform the primaries will be effective which does not begin at the bottom. The object of this bill is to define and protect the right to participate in primaries. The plan is taken from the Kentucky law. It provides for the enrollment, in cities of the first and second class, of the members of political parties under the supervision of sworn public officials, the regular Inspectors of Election. It is simple in operation, fair to every party and faction, and reduces the chance from fraud to a minimum.

"It does not violate the constitutional provision for secrecy in voting. It gives no plainer indication of the ticket an elector will vote than actual participation in party work does now. Supplemented by other provisions for the protection of the actual exercise of the franchise, it must eradicate or materially reduce the present evils which bring party management into such disrepute."

An important amendment to the election law of the State was proposed in the Assembly by George Wallace of Queens.

Mr. Wallace's measure proposes a radical change in the form of the ballot, substituting for the blanket sheet now in use a condensed ballot, on which the names of the candidates to be voted for are to be arranged in groups underneath the title of the office for which they are candidates, with the party device for each party printed in a space immediately in front of the name of the candidate of that party.

According to this method the names of all of the candidates for Governor, for example, would be grouped together, each preceded by the appropriate party device. If an elector wishes to vote a straight ticket he makes a cross mark in the voting space in front of the emblem of that party before the name of each candidate of the party.

NO ANTI-COMMISSION BILL.

Tammany Senators Deny that an Abolition Measure Is Proposed.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The Tammany Senators and Assemblymen here profess entire ignorance of any proposed legislation looking to the abolition of the Rapid Transit Commission, concerning which reports were printed in a New York paper this morning.

Senator Cantor said he had heard of no such bill. The first he knew of it, he said, was what he had seen in the paper. He had no such measure in mind himself, he said, and he knew of nobody who had.

Assemblyman Donnelly said he knew of no proposed bill affecting the rapid transit question. He had no intention of introducing such a bill himself, and had not heard the matter mentioned by anybody else.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES.

A Great Variety of Bills Introduced in the Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator Burns—Permitting the City of Yonkers to issue bonds for $25,000 to retire a previous issue for grading North Broadway.

Senator Brush—Authorizing Magistrates to commit for treatment to county and city hospitals all persons diseased or incompetent or dangerous from the use of alcohol and opiates.

Senator Grady—Prohibiting the desecration or improper use of the flag of the United States by attaching it to advertising or photographs.

Senator Ellsworth—A number of railroad bills, including the following: Amending railroad laws relative to grade crossings and appropriating $250,000 for carrying into effect the Grade Crossing act of 1897; one requiring all passenger, sleeping, and drawing-room cars on steam surface railroads to be lighted by gas or electricity, and one limiting the number of passengers that may be carried on the cars of street surface railroads.

Senator Guy—To prevent fraudulent and misleading advertising. This bill is a copy of a law in operation in Berlin, Germany.

Senator Brush—His Primary Law bill and the one to supply pure water to the cities of the State. Both these bills have been outlined in previous dispatches.

In the Assembly the Republican leader, Mr. Nixon, introduced a bill appropriating $62,500 to make good the deficiency in payment for publishing the session laws of 1897 in newspapers.

A bill requiring life insurance companies to attach to their policies copies of all papers relating to the same, and also prohibiting any clause in a policy waiving any of the legal rights of the insured, will be introduced by Assemblyman Green of New York. A similar measure was introduced last session by Assemblyman Brackett and beaten, after several heated discussions.

Notice of Contest.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—A notice of contest in the Twenty-third New York Assembly District was filed to-day by the Democratic leader, Mr. Donnelly, on behalf of Thomas Jefferson Hayden. The sitting member is Mark J. Lowenthal, Republican.

LEITER'S WHEAT NOT SOLD.

Report that the Greater Portion of His Vast Accumulation Had Been Disposed of Denied.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Rumors which were persistently circulated last night that Joseph Leiter had closed contracts for the disposal of the greater part of his vast accumulation of wheat to New York and Baltimore exporters, who had placed it in Europe, were positively denied to-day by Broker George B. French, who represents the Leiter interests. On account of the known facts that numerous blds have lately been received from exporters for the high quality wheat in the possession of the Leiters, the reports were received with some credence.

The wheat market was rather heavy today, and if the local talent had not been afraid of being caught by the Leiter party, the ⅝@¾ decline which marked the close in May might have widened into a heavier loss.

It opened easy at about ¼ under

The Wanamaker Store

Natural Law in the Merchandise World

TRADE law will carry or crush, and every retailer must decide which. We are in harmony with the law and thus win. Our customers in two cities and throughout the country form a great voluntary society. We represent the supply of their personal needs. Experience tells us to rely upon their support in merchandise operations.

Thus comes the courage for the great mid-winter plans that have reversed the conditions of modern retailing.

First. For the exploiting of good bargains January is the opportune month. Witness the Dress Silks, Bed Room Furniture, Muslin Underwear, Velour Capes, Winter Jackets, Women's Gloves, Housekeeping Linens.

Second. January is the time for introducing Spring Dress Goods. The show of them here increases in volume and beauty daily.

Further Additions to the United Silk Stocks.

We have told you about the way we united four other silk stocks with our own, to get the figures down to the January bargain level. Since then the selling of fancy silks has been a thing to marvel at,—were it occurring elsewhere. We said nothing at the time about Evening Silks, and repair the omission now, in this wise :—

Six new designs in Evening Silks, each in six shades:

Pattern A. A serpentine design on gros-grain, white, pink, blue, rose, Nile, lilac, and leghorn.

Pattern B. Arabesque design of fleecy satin on gros-grain, white, cream, blue, rose, and lilac shades.

Pattern C. Arabesque, with crochet squares of satin on silk, shade of cream, blue, rose, leghorn, lilac, and Nile.

Pattern D. Two-toned satin pattern, of bold blocks and darts on silk; shades of white, blue, rose, leghorn, lilac, and Nile.

Pattern E. Satin on gros-grain, large but very tasteful and quiet design, shades of white, cream, blue, rose, leghorn, lilac, and Nile.

Pattern F. A very rich gros-grain, with a striking design of dashes and sweeping curves in satin; shades of white, blue, rose, and lilac.

Any of these Silks for the sale price of

Eighty Cents a Yard.

It is seldom that such silk excellence is united with such silk economy.

Rotunda.

Women's Silk Evening Gloves. SILK gloves for evening wear are popular. We open a big lot of them to-day. They were ground between the upper and nether millstones of conflicting interests. The resulting flour is superfine cheapness—grist to your mill.

Colors, cream, pink, blue, Nile green, black, and white.

Lengths, 16, 18, 20, 24, 28 and 39 inches.

Previous Prices, 75c., 87 1-2c., $1, $1.15, $1.25, and $1.50.

The emphasis comes upon the round price for your choice of length and color;

Fifty Cents.

Tenth street.

Women's Coats. PLEASE don't think them "marked down" goods. They are all fresh and new, and all but warm from the maker's final busheling. This is the open season for jacket bargains, and you flush them at every hand in our jacket section. For example:—

At $6—A lot of coats in kersey and cheviots; styles are Russian blouse, fly-front or double-breasted; high neck or turn-down collar; almost all are lined with satin rhadame. Many of them are imported garments. They would have formerly cost you up to $12.

At $10—A lot of beautifully tailored coats in newest styles and lengths; fly-front and Russian Blouse high turn-over collars; materials are fine kerseys and cheviots. All lined through with silk or satin rhadame. Formely would have cost up to $27.

At $15—A handsome lot of jackets, almost all of them imported; tight-fitting blouse or fly-front, and made from fine kerseys for the most part; many are braid-trimmed. All lined throughout with silk or rhadame. Formerly would have cost up to $40.

Second floor.

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques. MOST excellent goods,—again we must ask you not to be deceived by the prices into thinking them of only ordinary worth.

At 60c—Solid color, zephyr crotcheted edge, tight fitting back and loose front, ribbon at neck.

At 75c.—Heavy material, fancy stripe patterns, crotcheted edge, tight back, loose front. A good dollar kind.

At $1—Solid colors, heavy material, two silk frogs. Same style in pretty stripe patterns.

At $1.75—Extra heavy goods, solid colors, tight back and loose front, large sailor collar, satin-bound, two silk frogs.

Second floor.

House Dresses. A VERY excellent house dress of a standard grade of calico; round yoke, front and back; trimmed with five rows of white braid; gathered at waist; front and back with belt; body lined, full skirt, deep hem. Patterns of pink, blue or black on white grounds.

Second floor.

A Picture Sale. THERE are one hundred excellent pastels shown on the Fifth Floor. Subjects are almost exclusively landscapes, and the character of the work is good, if not high. Each is most elaborately inclosed and set off by a broad gilt mat and a Florentine gilt frame. Size of frame 26x35 in. Pastel and frame,

$3.50

Fifth floor.

Muslin Underwear

In General and Particular

EVERY article which comes to our counters has a reason for so doing. There are no happy-go-lucky admissions to our Merchandise Society. The commonplace is rejected with almost as great emphasis as trash itself. Applicants for admission must have that about them which raises them from the ruck. Perhaps extra value,—perhaps extra quality-for-price,—perhaps extra beauty, originality, novelty—any one of a hundred things, but extra anyway;—*different.*

To apply these generalities to a specific case, note Muslin Underwear in general,—the time is favorable,—and ours in particular. The differences will be forced upon you,—to our advantage, and to the benefit of the sale now in progress here.

First, ours is *better;* second, ours has greater worth-for-price; third, we have more of it.

We differentiate without specific comparison. You'll make the latter for yourself.

Night Gowns

You may choose from 28 styles,—the lowest 38c.; others up to $1.75. The garments at these two prices only are described below.

At 38c.—Of Muslin, 2 styles; square yoke of two rows of insertion and cluster of plaits, rolling collar and sleeves trimmed with neat embroidery; Empire style, with embroidery shield, large collar with cambric ruffle, sleeves trimmed.

At $1.75—Of extra quality Muslin or Cambric, 4 styles; trimmed with handsome embroideries, high and square necks; some with large ruffles around the yoke; others ruffle over shoulder, and some with strips of insertion from neck to waist; finished with ribbon.

Many other styles up to $10.

White Petticoats

WITH 28 styles from which to make a selection, choosing should be easy. Prices from 35c. to $2.75. Brief descriptions follow of the two extremes only:

At 35c.—Of Muslin, ruffle or cambric with plaits above.

At $2.75—Of Cambric, 5 styles; umbrella ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; others with handsome embroideries and rows of insertion.

Others trimmed with lace and handsome embroidery up to $10.

Short White Petticoats

At 25c.—Of Muslin, cambric ruffle, with hem and cluster of plaits.

At 85c.—Of Cambric, umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

Others, lace or embroidery trimmed, up to $2.75.

Corset Covers

ONE as low as 8c; others at $1. 10 prices between. 36 styles in all. These few as specimen values.

At 8c.—Of Cambric, high back and square neck front, trimmed with embroidery and pearl buttons.

At 50c.—Of Cambric, 7 styles; trimmed with embroideries, some with ins rtions; others lace trimmed; square, V and round necks; some have armholes trimmed.

At $1—Of Cambric, 3 styles; trimmed with neat embroideries, insertions and ribbons; round, V and square necks.

Many other styles up to $2.75.

Drawers.

An assortment comprising 25 styles. Prices range from 10c. to $4.50. Brief mention of just three sorts:

At 10c.—Of Muslin, with deep hem and 3 plaits.

At 35c.—Of Muslin or Cambric, 3 styles; deep umbrella ruffle, hemstitched; umbrella ruffle, trimmed with embroidery; narrow ruffle of neat embroidery, with plaits above.

At $1.—Of Cambric or Muslin, 4 styles; trimmed with handsome embroideries; some with insertions, others lace trimmed, some umbrella shaped.

Chemises

From the plainest and cheapest at 18c. to the handsomely lace-trimmed garment at $4.50. Many prices between.

At 18c.—Of Muslin, round neck, trimmed with cambric ruffle.

At $1—Of Cambric and Nainsook; 3 styles, square and round necks, trimmed with handsome embroidery and insertion.

A Price-Cutting on Bedroom Furniture.

Certain great plans for furniture retailing, now nearing their time of realization and announcement, render it necessary for us to acquire furniture floor space,—quickly, and much of it.

There is but one way, and it is detailed in the following offers on Bedroom Furniture. We shall have the room these suits occupy, very promptly.

This offer concerns about one hundred different patterns, ranging in price from $15 to $300. In noting these reductions, it should be remembered that the original figures were far below the regular.

At $15—Of ash, well finished, 3 pieces full size bedstead, carved headboard; bureau top 42x18, oval French bevel plate mirror 24x30, 3 large drawers; combination commode with 3 drawers and cupboard. Was $20.

At $15—Of nicely finished ash, 3 pieces; full size bedstead, carved headboard; bureau top 42x18, 2 top drawers, swell front; oval French bevel plate mirror 26x32; enclosed washstand. Was $20.

At $30—Of nicely finished oak, 3 pieces; full size bedstead, carved headboard; bureau top 44x20, 2 top drawers, serpentine front, fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 26x32; enclosed, swell front washstand. Was $39.50.

At $35—Of mahogany, 3 pieces; full size bedstead, nicely carved headboard; bureau top 48x20, fancy French bevel plate mirror 32x28, serpentine front; combination commode; highly polished. Was $48.

At $40—Of mahogany, 3 pieces; full size bedstead; bureau top 44x18, French bevel plate mirror 24x30, serpentine front; combination commode; highly polished. Was $54.

At $42—Of curly birch, 3 pieces; full size bedstead; serpentine front dressing bureau, top 54x22, cheval glass; combination washstand; highly polished. Was $54.

At $44—Of curly birch, 3 pieces; full size bedstead, carved headboard; bureau top 50x24, serpentine front; cheval glass; enclosed commode, high polish. Was $56.

At $45—Of oak, 3 pieces; full size bedstead, heavily carved head and footboard; bureau top 50x24; serpentine front, large bevel plate mirror; serpentine front washstand with splasher back, cast brass trimmings; highly polished. Was $57. Also of curly birch and of solid mahogany, at same price.

At $50—Of quarter-sawed oak, 3 pieces; full size bedstead, headboard nicely carved; bureau top 46x20; serpentine front, fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 28x34; combination washstand; brass handles; highly polished. Was $60.

At $65—Of bird's-eye maple, 3 pieces; full size bedstead, serpentine front and swell end bureau, top 54x22; French bevel plate mirror 32x36; open base English commode, highly polished. Was $92.

At $100—Of curly birch, 2 pieces; full size bedstead, with heavy fluted posts, headboard nicely carved; swell front dressing bureau, top 54x22, fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 32x42; highly polished. Was $125.

At $110—Of mahogany, 2 pieces; full size bedstead, elegantly carved headboard; swell front dressing bureau, top 54x24, fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 36x40; highly polished. Was $131.50.

Interesting Linen Bargains

Have you had your share of the not-to-come-again linen bargains? The selling really approaches the phenomenal, and no lot which is exhausted can be renewed at the old price. As long as they last, these goods will sell at the prices of last summer, but their disappearance marks the commencement of a new set of figures.

Elaborate detail is unnecessary,—assortments are as yet practically complete in all forms of bed and table linens, but that will prove a short-lived condition. These six items speak eloquently and perhaps interestingly, of to-day's prices:—

37 1-2c. each for good quality and well-made Irish linen pillow cases. Regular sized, hemstitched ends. The material by the yard would cost more.

$1.50 a dozen for full bleached Scotch Damask napkins, 20 in. square, in a wide range of patterns. Only a thousand.

50c. a yard for 67 in. bleached Irish Damask, five patterns to select from. Less than the present wholesale price.

$5 a pair for fine quality, round thread German linen sheets, extra large size. Hemstitched ends and open-work. An $8 quality.

75c. a yard for full-bleached Scotch Damask, full two yards wide. A value you will not see again for some time to come.

25c. each for 1800 Huckaback Towels, all white, with hemstitched ends. 24x42 in. 35c. would be fair.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

About One of Our Shoe Sales

THIS tells of a clean-up of six sorts of Women's Shoes, and you cannot afford to miss a word of it.

It's an unusual offer,—or would be anywhere else. With us the unusual is our usual story. Here you are, then:

There were twelve thousand pairs of women's shoes; there remain of them forty-two hundred and twenty-five pairs. The twelve thousand were made and trimmed as four dollar shoes; the forty-two hundred and odd go on sale this morning at

$2 a Pair

Two kinds with turned soles. Four kinds with welted and stitched soles. All kinds of recognized toe-shapes, from the narrowest opera to the widest "common sense." High, medium and flat heels, and complete assortments of sizes and widths in each style. But at half value, notwithstanding.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Men's Suits. JUST sixty-three suits in all-wool cheviots, medium colors, made and trimmed in the style you naturally associate with goods coming from Wanamaker's. Better suit-bargains for business wear are difficult to find, however frequently promised.

They were $12, $15, and $16;
They are now $10 each.

Also a really valuable bit of information concerning trousers. There are 250 of them, just in, and we believe you will be more than content with your bargain when you obtain them at

$5 Each.

Second floor.

Making Mattresses. WE make mattresses on the same principle which governs our business in general,—to wit, a little better goods for a little less money. Our regular rates are much under the usual and accepted prices, but the mattress man announces a further reduction, to keep his branch of the business in the bargain atmosphere which pervades the whole store. Therefore:—

Mattresses made from super black drawings (trade talk for a very high grade of hair), best blue-striped tick, formerly $28, now $18.

Mattresses made from pure South American curled hair, best blue-striped tick, formerly $18, now $12.50.

Mattresses made from best gray mixed hair, with a good striped tick, formerly $12, now $8.50.

All these prices are for forty-pound mattresses, made in either one part, or two, as you choose.

Fourth floor.

Fine Candies. Fresh every morning from our Philadelphia factory. They are winning their way to the best dinner-tables—our fine candies. With them the best devices in boxes for ices, and paper table decorations of many sorts.

Basement.

Five Cents a Day. THIS is the cost of *owning* a set of Ridpath's History of the World.

In how many, many ways you could save this daily nickel! Without appreciable spending you soon own a life-long treasure. Nor do *you* wait for the nickel to accumulate. That we do by delivering the complete set at the very start.

No other kind of knowledge is so constantly useful and ornamental as history. Knowledge of the past fits one to understand the present and predict the future, and nothing so surely marks the educated man as acquaintance with what men have been and have accomplished in this old world of ours.

Ridpath is the Shakespeare of historical literature. His history sweeps the whole circle of human achievement in its 6,500 pages. Most entertainingly written, systematically arranged, and completely indexed, this great repository of information avails alike for reading, reference or study.

You will some day feel the need of this great est of all histories. Buy it now, while you can share in the benefits we have obtained from the publishers.

The entire set of eight volumes, in any binding, is delivered upon payment of the membership fee—One Dollar. Members agree to make fifteen monthly payments—first payment thirty days after joining—for the cloth-bound $1.50 a month, for the half-Russia—by far the more durable and attractive—$2 a month; for sumptuous full morocco, $2 50 a month.

Members may resign within ten days, and their payments will be returned.

Specimen pages, illustrations, testimonials, mailed free.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

RACING DATES FOR 1898

Jockey Club Stewards Divide the Season Among the Various Associations.

THE OPENING AT WASHINGTON

The First of the Sport for New Yorkers Will Begin at the Aqueduct Track on April 25.

The stewards of The Jockey Club held a meeting yesterday and allotted dates to the various racing associations for the coming season. Those present at the meeting were August Belmont, J H. Bradford, James Galway, F. R. Hitchcock, James R. Keene, Andrew Miller, and F. K. Sturgis.

The season will begin on April 11, with the Washington Jockey Club's Spring meeting. The first racing in the vicinity of New York will open April 25 at Aqueduct. The Brighton Beach Association again received dates which will conflict with the Saratoga meeting. There will be only one meeting at the Brighton Beach track, lasting from July 6 to Aug. 9 inclusive.

The holiday dates again fall to the big associations. Decoration Day is included in the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Spring dates, and July 4 and Labor Day dates were given to the Coney Island Jockey Club.

Applications for reinstatement by Jockeys Richard Brophy and George McCluskey, after a careful deliberation were denied. The application of J. McLaughlin for permission to change the name of his two-year-old colt Cavalleria, without charge, was also denied.

The following racing dates were allotted:

Washington Jockey Club—Spring meeting, April 11 to April 23.

Queens County Jockey Club—Spring meeting April 25 to May 5; Summer meeting, Aug. 15 to Aug.20; Autumn meeting, Oct. 24 to Nov. 8.

Westchester Racing Association—Spring meeting, May 7 to May 26; Autumn meeting, Oct. 1 to Oct. 22.

Brooklyn Jockey Club—Spring meeting May 28 to June 16; Autumn meeting, Sept. 13 to Sept. 29.

Coney Island Jockey Club—Spring meeting, June 18 to July 4; Autumn meeting, Aug. 23 to Sept. 10.

Brighton Beach Racing Association—July 6 to Aug. 9.

Saratoga Association—July 28 to Aug. 27.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse. Seven furlongs. Imperious won; The Dipper second, Prestar third. Time—1:30.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Midlight won, Lucky Dog second, Miss Lynah third. Time—1:14¾.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile. Kaiser Ludwig won, Rufalba second, Mulberry third. Time—1:43¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Joe Ullman won, Twinkle Twink second, I Don't Know third. Time—1:15¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. San Marco won; Benamela second, Charles Reiff third. Time—1:42¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and an eighth. Yankee Doodle won, Song and Dance second. Una Colorado third. Time—1:56¾.

BROOKLYN WINS AT HOCKEY.

Some Montclair Players Hurt in the Game They Lost.

The seventh game in the Amateur Hockey League series was played at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night between the Brooklyn Skating Club and Montclair Athletic Club, resulting favorably for the Brooklyn players by a score of 2 to 0.

Several Montclair players will carry scars of the combat for some time. H. Hornfeck was knocked down in the second half, and it was thought that he was seriously hurt. He recovered in a few minutes, but was too badly shaken up to continue playing. Parmly was thrown early in the first half and received a cut on the cheek.

College Hockey Team Wins.

The Columbia University hockey team won rather easily from the New Jersey Athletic Club, at the St. Nicholas Rink, last night, by a score of 4 to 1.

POLICE STOPPED THE BOUT.

Kelly and Rotchford Forbidden to Fight at the Polo Club.

The police prevented the proposed fight between "Sammy" Kelly, said to be the 115-pound champion of America, and "Billy" Rotchford of Chicago, which was announced to be "pulled off" at the Polo Athletic Club, Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, last night. It was said at Police Headquarters that licenses for such exhibitions will hereafter be hard to get.

The new charter gives the Police Board the power to license or refuse to license public entertainments, and the present board is reported to be opposed to pugilism. No license was asked for the Polo Club, which depended on its old license. About 1,000 men had gathered at the club to see the fight, and the denunciation of the new Tammany administration was bitter among them. Manager Newman of the club said he thought he could arrange to have the fight in a week and will keep the pugilists in condition.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BOAT RACES.

Cornell Likely to Decide What She Will Do Within a Week.

ITHACA, Jan. 5.—Prof. E. W. Huffcutt, President of the Athletic Council, to-day gave the following statement to the Associated Press representative:

"It is probable that the Athletic Council will decide definitely upon the Cornell rowing policy at a meeting to be held within the week. Delay has been due simply to the fact that Cornell has been obliged to arrange, if possible, for races with two different groups, namely, Pennsylvania and Columbia, on the one side and Harvard and Yale on the other.

"So long as her rowing friends cannot be brought into one race Cornell must feel some embarrassment in satisfying all competitors. Cornell is simply desirous of advancing the best interests of inter-collegiate aquatics, and to this end is willing, now as in the past, to make all reasonable sacrifices and bear all the responsible burdens. But there is obviously a limit beyond which she cannot go in justice to herself. If her rowing friends show the proper spirit of concession, I feel sure that arrangements can be made for a satisfactory race, or a series of races, during the present season."

TO SIFT GOLF CHARGES.

The Chicago Club to Investigate Douglas's Accusations.

Golfers in this city were considerably exercised yesterday over the statement sent from Chicago to the effect that Findlay Douglas of the Fairfield County Golf Club, at Greenwich, Conn., had made statements reflecting upon the sportsmanlike conduct of the Chicago Golf Club during the championship tournament there in September. Douglas alleges that his clubs were tampered with by greasing the handles, making them too slippery to grasp with precision during his contest in the semi-final round with H. J. Whigham.

Although Douglas did not at the time make any charges, several golfers heard Douglas air these grievances on the Chicago golf grounds, and as they have been mentioned with more or less frequency since, the Chicago Club is anxious to have Douglas come forward and publicly state his charges, if he really believes he was unfairly treated.

Charles B. Macdonald is quoted, in the dispatches from Chicago, as saying that he wrote a friendly letter to Douglas regarding the alleged statements ten days ago, but has had no reply. Efforts to get a reply from Douglas yesterday were equally unavailing. He is employed as a collector in the Interior Conduit Company, at 20 Broad Street, but was not there yesterday. "There have been many calls for Mr. Douglas today," said an attendant, "but he has not been here, and I do not know when he will be, as he has no regular hours."

Members of the Fairfield County Club were either reticent or professed that the matter was all news to them.

Douglas will now have to retract his statements or furnish his proofs, for the Chicago Club is determined, if necessary, to carry it before the United States Golf Association at the coming annual meeting.

McGibbon & Co.

913 BROADWAY.

Our Removal Sale embraces other goods than Linens, which have been well received by customers. Note the following prices at which we are offering

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS AND LACE CURTAINS.

French Cretonnes at 15c., 19c., & 25c. Reduced from 75c.
Morris and Liberty Velvets at $1, 1.25 & 1.35. Reduced from $2.
Silk Damasks at $1.15, 1.50 & 1.90. Reduced from $3.
Cordonnet Nets at 20c., 25c. & 31c. Reduced from 40 & 50c.
Point & Applique Curtains $3.90 to $8.50. Reduced from $6 & $15.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Racing Men Will Abandon New York and Live in Florida Until Spring.

MICHAEL MAY JOIN THEM

The Welsh Lad Said to be Uncertain of His Trip Home—A Great Cycling Derby Planned—A Permanent Inspection of Streets.

After his defeat of Taylore at the Garden on Saturday night the public took leave of Jimmy Michael in the belief that the little racer would not be seen again in New York until after several months' visit in Wales. Now it is said that Michael may abandon this jaunt and remain here all Winter. It is the plan to go to Florida. A colony of racing men will be there to await him, as a series of race meets have been scheduled for the quarter mile track at Bellaire.

Most of Michael's pacemakers who have been discharged, and while awaiting to enter his services again in the Spring, will quarter and race at Bellaire. Taylore after his twenty-mile race on the Philadelphia track with Starbuck, Jan. 15, will join the community of racers. August Lehr is to race there with Jay Eaton for $1,000 a side, and Eddie Bald, Earl Kiser, and A. C. Mertens will also be on hand to race on the same track. Among the other members of the party will be Jean Gougolz, Dominique Lamberjack, Fred Hoyt, John S. Johnson, C. S. Wells, Fred Loughead, Harry Elkes, and Nat Butler.

A Cycle Derby.

So thorough a grip middle distance cycle racing has taken on this country that race meet promoters are already planning an open competition to determine the middle distance championship in an official way. David Shafer, the manager of Jimmy Michael, the sum of whose victories has entitled him to be called the world's champion, believes the annual championship of the middle distance event will be the greatest cycling contest of the year, and he considers it will be to wheelmen what the Derby means to horsemen.

A purse of not less than $20,000 will be put up, says Mr. Shafer. The race will be twenty-five or thirty miles or for one hour. Mr. Shafer says the plan is already being considered, and he believes it will be run off early in the coming out-door racing season. New York was first mentioned for the race, and then it was thought more advantageous to hold it in Carson City or wherever the fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons, supposing such an event to be arranged, would be. Following the great fistic battle Mr. Shafer thinks a paying gate with admission from $10 to $20 would not be hard to obtain for the cycle contest.

Permanent Inspection.

Eugene A. Crow, a consul of the city League of American Wheelmen organization, is sponsor for a proposition that is favorably viewed by his fellow members of the consulate. It is to form a branch or special committee of the consulate to maintain continued inspection over the Manhattan and Bronx districts and report on the conditions of the roads and the need of road improvements and reported violations of rules of the road and other ordinances in the interest of wheelmen

Eaton Beats Kraemer.

Jay Eaton, the indoor "king" of Elizabeth, and G. A. Kraemer, the fast professional of Chicago, delighted a number of racing men and other spectators at the Garden yesterday afternoon by riding a series of quarter-mile dashes, as the result of a side bet. Eaton was hard pushed in the first race, but he won the quarter in 0:30 2-5. In the second heat it was a loafing match for several laps, and then a sprint began which Eaton finished by winning.

ST. LOUIS BASEBALL DEAL.

The Browns Now Owned by a Strong Indianapolis Syndicate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 5.—The sale of the St. Louis Baseball Club to John T. Brush, William H. Schmidt, and others was completed yesterday, and the Browns are now owned by an Indianapolis syndicate, which includes Dickson and Talbott, the theatrical managers. The price paid was $85,000.

When the deal was first made it was thought that A. G. Spalding, S. C. Spink of St. Louis, and A. C. Anson were among the purchasers, but these men deny that they have any interest in the Browns. John T. Brush engineered the deal, and has been at work on the details ever since the league meeting in November. William H. Schmidt is interested with the Cincinnati magnate in all his baseball ventures, and is one of the principal stockholders in the St. Louis team. Dickson and Talbott have long desired to get into baseball.

A Match for 100 Birds.

A one-hundred bird match for the famous Dupont Trophy and $100 a side has been arranged between Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, the present holder of the cup, and J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City, Mo., from whom Gilbert captured the mug in a match about a month ago. The match will be shot at Dexter Park, L. I., Jan. 15. The proprietor of a sporting paper in this city has, in order to obtain a phenomenally fast lot of birds, offered Proprietor Lippack double price for every bird that gets away.

English Cricketers Defeated.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Jan. 5.—In the cricket match between the Australians and the visiting English eleven which began on Monday the latter followed on to-day in their second innings, and were all out for 149 runs. The Australians won by an inning and 55 runs.

The Australians in their first inning made 520 runs, and the Englishmen in their first inning made 316 runs, or a total of 465 runs for their two innings.

New Bedford Spinners May Strike.

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 5.—The Spinners' Union to-night unanimously voted to strike against the cut-down in wages, subject to the approval of the National Spinners' Union.

FRANKLIN J. BISCHOFF INSANE.

Jury Decides that His Mind Has Been Unbalanced for Five Years, But with Lucid Intervals.

The Sheriff's jury selected to inquire into the sanity of Franklin J. Bischoff, the brother of Supreme Court Justice Bischoff, last night found that the defendant was insane, and had been so for a period of about five years. They decided that he is incompetent to manage his affairs, but admitted that he had lucid intervals. The inquiry lasted far into the night.

Dr. Samuel D. Lyon, Superintendent of Bloomingdale Asylum, was the first witness called. He corroborated the testimony given by Dr. Flint on the preceding day, and expressed the opinion that the defendant was undoubtedly a paranoiac. He admitted that he had consulted Judge Bischoff before testifying, but said the facts he learned in the interview were only incidental in causing him to arrive at a decision. He also said that any act which Mr. Bischoff had committed could be done by a sane man.

Drs. A. B. Townsend and Francis A. Utter testified on behalf of the defendant. The latter said he had been an insanity expert of twenty years, and had frequently examined the defendant, but believed him to be perfectly sane. Asked whether if Mr. Bischoff had previously been a paranoiac, he could have been cured by this time, Dr. Utter said that paranoia was incurable, but he did not believe Mr. Bischoff had ever been suffering from that malady. Several other physicians testified that they believed Mr. Bischoff sane, and counsel then summed up.

TWO MEN SHOT BY A MADMAN.

Exciting Struggle in a Shoe Store at Des Moines, Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 5.—An insane man named John W. Stone this afternoon entered the shoe store of C. L. Kahler, stepped up to Frank L. Kahler, the son of the proprietor, and deliberately shot him in the abdomen. He then turned on Clifford Childs, who took to his heels and escaped. Stone next fired at Mr. Arris, one of the partners of the firm, shooting him through the left arm, and leveled his weapon at Earl Smythe, a clerk in the store, who jumped on him and tried to disarm him.

A desperate struggle ensued, in which two shots were fired, neither of which did any damage. Smythe succeeded in holding the maniac until the police came. No other motive than insanity has been discovered.

NO REPRIEVE FOR O'NEIL.

Gov. Wolcott Will Not Interfere in the Shelburne Falls Murder Case.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Gov. Wolcott to-day gave his final hearing in the case of John O'Neil, who is condemned to die at Greenfield on Friday for the murder of Mrs. Hattie McLoud of Shelburne Falls, and at its close announced his decision not to interfere. Dr. Woodbridge of Williams College attempted to show that on the evidence of the State O'Neil was not justly convicted. He asserted in effect that the medical examination of the body of Mrs. McLoud was bunglingly made and that the report, so far from establishing the facts which it pretended to show, clearly established the contrary. He admitted that she died of suffocation, but it was his theory that it was epileptic asphyxia. In proof of his allegations concerning the neck not having been broken until after it had been frozen, he produced a portion of the trachea taken from a woman thirty-six years old, or several years older than Mrs. McLoud. He defied any member of the Council to break it.

The Anti-Scalping Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Arguments will be heard to-morrow by the Senate Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce in favor of the Anti-Scalping bill. Besides the representatives of the railroads, of whom George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central, is the most prominent, there will appear William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association; James E. Dill of Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, and William F. Corwine, to urge the favorable consideration of the bill on behalf of 1,200 firms in New York and 27,000 members of the association in every State and Territory of the Union. The House Committee on Inter-State Commerce will hear arguments on the bill on Friday.

Randsburg Railroad Election.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 5.—The Randsburg Railroad Company has elected the following Directors: Edgar Van Etten, A. A. Dougherty, Charles Wier, Walter Rose, Mr. Warren of Rochester, N. Y., Messrs. Crowley and Leonard of Arizona, and Albert Smith of Rochester. Edgar Van Etten, the General Manager of the New York Central, was elected President of the new company.

Grand Trunk Earnings.

MONTREAL, Jan. 5.—It is officially announced that the total increase of the gross earnings in 1897 of the Grand Trunk Railway system both in Canada and the United States over those of 1896 is $768,500.

Will Try to Defeat Arbitration.

The Anti-British Alliance Association, an organization formed for defeating the proposed arbitration treaty between the United States and England, and preventing any Anglo-American alliance, held a meeting at the Sinclair House last night. The association, organized but a short time, has for its President Robert E. Ford. George M. Van Hoesen, ex-Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, is Chairman of the Executive Committee. It is intended to establish branches in all sections of the country.

Plans to defeat the treaty were discussed last night. The speakers were Joseph P. Ryan, Jeremiah B. Murphy, Patrick J. Kennedy, James Dyer, Prof. John Brophy, and Hugh Curtin. A branch society will be organized in Boston the last of this week. Another meeting of the New York association will be held next Monday morning.

Murdered His Mother-in-law.

Philomena Charlo, forty-four years of age, was stabbed over the heart and almost instantly killed last night by her son-in-law, Luigi Casiello, twenty-seven years old. The murder occurred in the hallway just outside the room occupied by the Casiello family in the tenement at 195 Elizabeth Street. Mrs. Charlo and Casiello had had frequent disputes, and for a long time quarreled almost daily. At 10:30 o'clock Casiello arrived at the house from his bootblack stand and within a few minutes he and his mother-in-law began a dispute. She followed him into the hallway, where he stabbed her. She died almost instantly. Casiello escaped. A man was arrested in Brownsville later, and it is thought he may be the murderer.

St. Paul's Alumni Meeting.

The meeting of the Alumni of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., was held last night at the New York Academy of Medicine. Gen. Francis H. Appleton of Boston presided. The proceedings were entirely informal. Owen Wister spoke on the place occupied by the graduate from St. Paul's School in literature, the Rev. Edward C. Parker discussed the material progress made by the school during the last few years, and Kenneth Gordon told of the triumph the St. Paul School boys had earned on the athletic field. There were about 250 present. Supper followed the business of the evening.

EXPECTANT TAMMANY MEN

They Throng the Court House Corridor All Day, Waiting for Patronage Plums to Drop.

THOSE THAT FELL YESTERDAY

Eighteen Names Submitted to the Mayor, from Which He Will Choose Six for Art Commissioners.

During former Tammany Hall administrations the big corridor in the County Court House in City Hall Park was the daily meeting place of thousands of the Wigwam braves. The clerks in the courts and the various public offices in the building spent their luncheon hours there, but when Mayor Strong took up the reins of Government three years ago, and the clerks in the offices got out to make room for others of a different political creed, the corridor was practically deserted. Lawrence Delmour and ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt continued to visit the place, and they made the bootblacks' stand their headquarters, but callers were few.

The scene in the corridor has changed greatly during the last few days, for now the big wheel which is grinding out patronage is going round and round, making Tammanyites happy by giving them long-term places at lucrative salaries. Yesterday standing room in the corridor was at a premium, for from early morning until late in the afternoon members of the "army of expectancy" found their way there, to learn from their district leaders if anything rich had fallen to their lot. Every once in a while some one in the crowd would dash off to one of the municipal departments, after a messenger had whispered something in his ear, and a little while later he would pass through the corridor, his face wreathed in smiles and carrying a small official note. He was in most cases on his way to the Mayor's office to be "sworn in" as a public official. After being sworn in the ex-member of the big army would hurry back to the corridor to receive the congratulations of his friends, and in some cases to fill them with envy.

Lucky Men of Yesterday.

The following were the appointments announced yesterday:

Deputy Commissioner of Bridges for the Borough of the Bronx—MATTHEW H. MOORE.

Justice of the Municipal Court, Second District—MARTIN T. MONTEVERDE, THOMAS C. KIDIEN, and JAMES F. McLAUGHLIN.

City Marshal for the Borough of Manhattan—JOHN N. DELMOUR.

Auditor for the Borough of Richmond—WALTER H. HOLT.

Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, Second Division—JOHN FLEMING.

Superintendent of Buildings for the Borough of Brooklyn; salary to be fixed—JOHN GUILFOYLE.

Secretary to the Charities Commission—J. McKEE BORDEN.

City Marshals in the Borough of Richmond—THOMAS McCONNELL, JOHN ROONEY, and FELIX HALL.

Auditor for the Borough of Queens—FRANCIS R. CLAIRE.

Confidential Clerk in the Finance Department—ANDREW J. RALLON.

Assistant Sergeant at Arms to the Board of Aldermen—JOHN MAGUIRE.

Assistant Deputies to the Corporation Counsel for the Borough of Brooklyn—WILLIAM J. CARR, PERCY R. CHITTENDEN, RICHARD B. GREENWOOD, Jr., Ex-Judge JOHN WALSH, WILLIAM WALSH, JEROME W. COOMBS, MICHAEL E. FINNEGAN, DANIEL D. WHITNEY, Jr., and WILLIAM C. COURTNEY.

Clerks to the Corporation Counsel, for the Borough of Brooklyn—SAMUEL K. PROBASCO, Chief; CHARLES R. HARTMAN, Confidential; MARTIN FLANIGAN, CHARLES J. DRUHAN, A. J. CONWAY, PETER J. SMITH, and JOSEPH H. GARDINER, Jr.

For Art Commissioners.

The Fine Arts Federation, in accordance with a clause in the charter, submitted eighteen names yesterday, from which Mayor Van Wyck will select six, to appoint as members of the Art Commission. The list was to be made up of three painters, three sculptors, three architects, and nine men not a member of any of the professions in the fine arts. One Commissioner is to be taken from each profession and three from the list of laymen, and these six, together with the President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; the President of the New York Public Library, the President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the Mayor, will make up the the commission.

The commission will have charge of all works of art owned by the city. No work of art can become city property until the work or a design of it, with a statement as to its proposed location, has been approved by the commission, and no existing work of art may be removed or altered without the commission's approval, unless the Mayor deems immediate action necessary. The list submitted to the Mayor yesterday is as follows:

Painters—JOHN LA FARGE, FREDERICK CROWNINSHIELD, and GEORGE W. MAYNARD.

Sculptors—J. Q. A. WARD, DANIEL C. FRENCH, and HERBERT ADAMS.

Architects—GEORGE B. POST, WALTER COOK, and CHARLES F. McKIM.

Lay Members—GEORGE L. RIVES, JOHN DE WITT WARNER, CHARLES W. TRUSLOW, W. T. EVANS, S. P. AVERY, MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, HENRY E. HOWLAND, CHARLES T. BARNEY, and ALEXANDER MAITLAND.

Ex-Alderman John Guilfoyle of Brooklyn, who was appointed Superintendent of Buildings for the Borough of Brooklyn, will probably receive $7,500 a year. Mr. Guilfoyle was a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Buildings, which was given to Daniel Ryan. Mr. Guilfoyle is forty-two years old, and was born in the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn, where he has lived all his life. He was graduated with high honors from St. John's College, in Willoughby Avenue, and became associated with his father in business as a builder. After his father's death Mr. Guilfoyle assumed sole charge of the business. He is well known as a builder, and the new Thirteenth Regiment Armory is one of the works with which his name is connected. He was formerly a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, and was first elected Alderman in 1893.

POLICE CAPTURE GEORGE FRUH.

Pawnbroking Firm Charge Him with False Dealing.

George Fruh, the Brooklyn contractor who has been missing for nine days, was captured last night by Detectives Harrington and Ruddy of Brooklyn near his home, in Bedford Avenue, and locked up in the Adams Street Police Station on a charge of grand larceny. Fruh's affairs are badly involved. The charge on which he was arrested was that of obtaining a box of jewels from a pawnbroking firm on false pretenses.

Fruh has for some time had dealings with the pawnbroking firm of Moses Cahen & Son of 41 Canal Street, this city. Some time ago he put in their hands his collection of jewelry, valued at between $40,000 and $50,000, and received $17,000. By the time the principal and interest amounted to $20,200 Fruh notified Samuel Cahen, one of the firm, that he wanted to redeem the jewels and was prepared to give two checks, one of $8,000 and one of $8,500. Notes were to be given for the rest.

Moses Cahen visited Fruh at his office, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, on Dec. 27 and asked for the checks. Fruh, it is alleged, appeared much surprised, and said that he had been misunderstood. He declared that he had agreed to give notes, not checks. As Fruh had done business with the firm before, Cahen never thought of doubting his word, and gave him the jewels, receiving the notes in return.

As soon as Samuel Cahen heard of this he went to Brooklyn to see Fruh, but could not find him. After waiting a reasonable time for him to return, the Cahens on Dec. 31 got a warrant for his arrest. Meanwhile it became known that Fruh's affairs were tangled in other directions.

NEW INDEPENDENT CLUB.

Organized to Take the Place of Good Government Club B, with Some Differences.

Following the discontinuance of Good Government Club B, there has been organized in the Twent-first Assembly District, on similar lines, a club which will be called the "Independent Club." This organization, on Tuesday night, elected its officers for the year as follows: Ex-Assemblyman William B. Ellison, President; S. P. Carmichael and the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, Vice Presidents; A. C. Dodman, Treasurer, and Charles S. Patteson, Secretary. Edwin C. Dusenbery was made Chairman of the Committee on District Organization, and William G. Ver Planck was placed at the head of the Committee on Legislation.

The club starts its career with a membership of over 200. Its objects are to secure honesty and efficiency in the administration of city affairs, to sever municipal from National politics, and to procure the election of honest and efficient persons to all offices having anything to do with the government of the city. Resolutions were adopted looking toward the refurnishing of the clubhouse, 80 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, the extension of its membership and the taking of an aggressive part in the political affairs of the district.

President Ellison said yesterday that the policy of the club, while similar in many ways, to that of Good Government Club B, would avoid many of the faults which had been made manifest in the late municipal election. The club, he said, would neither nominate nor suggest for nomination, but would support the best candidate for a given office put in nomination by one of the various parties already in existence.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

G. E. Smith President of the Senate—J. L. Bates Re-elected Speaker.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The Massachusetts Legislature, officially known as the Great and General Court, convened at the State House to-day, the two branches meeting in their respective chambers, where, after the members were sworn in by Gov. Wolcott, the officers for the ensuing year were chosen.

George E. Smith of Everett was elected President of the Senate and John L. Bates of Boston the Speaker of the House for the third successive year.

FOR A SHORTER WORKING DAY.

Printers to Vote on the Question of Assessing Unions.

The members of Typographical Union No. 6 are to vote to-day on a proposition made by the International Typographical Union in regard to an assessment to be levied on the earnings of members of all unions to push the movement for nine hours. The proposition says that an assessment of 1 per cent. is to be levied on earnings of all members of any union for five months, beginning Feb. 1, and the funds so raised shall remain in the possession of each union for local disbursement only, and under the supervision of the Shorter Work Day Committee.

Where the nine-hour work day is already established the assessment shall be one-half of 1 per cent., and this money shall be placed at the disposal of the International Typographical Union Shorter Work Day Committee for the assistance of those unions which shall have exhausted their funds and for the general purposes of the committee. If any unions secure the nine-hour day without exhausting their funds, one-half of what is left shall go to the Shorter Work Day Committee.

A DISPUTE OF PUBLISHERS.

One Held for the Grand Jury on a Charge of Larceny.

Frederick T. Smiley, a publisher living at 205 West Eighty-seventh Street and with offices at 32 East Fourteenth Street, was held for the Grand Jury in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny preferred against him by William Fisk, also a publisher, who lives at Hempstead, L. I., and who has offices at 56 New Street. Mr. Smiley was released in $1,000 bail.

Mr. Fisk alleged that he was induced by Mr. Smiley to become his partner in a trading stamp business, and he empowered Smiley to purchase for him the interest of Alfred Marks, a publisher in the Knickerbocker Building. Mr. Smiley, he says, returned from Mr. Marks and said that Mr. Marks's half of the business could be purchased for $1,000. He says he gave Mr. Smiley a check for this amount on Nov. 3, but later learned that Mr. Smiley had paid Mr. Marks only $525. Mr. Marks was called and corroborated Mr. Fisk. On cross-examination he was asked if he had ever been arrested.

"I have," replied Mr. Marks, pointing his finger at the prisoner, "and that man instigated my arrest. The charge against me was contrived, and this man Smiley deceived the complainants, and my trial will plainly show my innocence and his guilt."

DEAD-LOCK IN MARYLAND HOUSE

The Split in the Ranks of the Republicans Prevents Organization.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 5.—The split in the ranks of the Republican members of the House of Delegates, which developed at last night's caucus, continued to-day, with the result that the House was compelled to adjourn until to-morrow without having organized, and there seems to be no immediate prospect of a settlement of the difficulty.

The trouble arises from the position assumed by eleven of the members of the Baltimore City delegation, who say they are in rebellion against the rule of United States Senator Wellington, Gov. Lowndes, and other party leaders, and do not propose to be governed by them. Without the aid of seven of the seceders the Republican majority cannot elect a Speaker, and with four of them the Democrats would have the number necessary under the Constitution to effect an organization. The recalcitrant Republicans have a candidate for the Speakership in the person of Mr. Schaefer, a member of the Baltimore City delegation. The situation is having a serious effect upon the fight for the United States Senatorship.

The Democrats to-day voted for the caucus nominee of their party, Lloyd Wilkinson, while the Republican majority voted for Ashley M. Gould, who was put up by last night's Republican caucus. The balloting resulted in Gould getting 38 votes, Schaefer 11, and Wilkinson 42, but as 46 are necessary to an election, an adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

The Senate organized by electing J. Wirt Randall of Anne Arundel County President and filling the other offices with the nominees of the Senatorial caucus held last night.

SUICIDE TO AVOID LYNCHERS.

William Baker, a Fratricide, Run to Earth in Nebraska.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Jan. 5.—The pursuit of an assassin was concluded to-day when William Baker was run to earth and forced to kill himself to avoid summary execution. When the mob closed in on its victim, the man blew out his brains with the same weapon with which he yesterday assassinated his brother, George Baker, and his wife.

The murdered couple were found in their residence near town. Not a clue was left except the footprints of the supposed assassin in a near-by field. Several hundred persons formed into posses and hunted the whole county. At midnight two great Russian hounds took the trail, and several hundred excited persons followed them. From the window where the fatal shots were fired the dogs ran out on the prairie along a ravine and straight to a barn on the premises of an uncle of the murdered man.

A muffled report was heard within as the crowd drew near. Within, lying on the floor, was found the body of William Baker. The only motive for the crime was a quarrel George had with his brother recently over a piece of land.

Court Cases and the Charter.

A good deal of comment was made by lawyers in the Criminal Court Building yesterday on the refusal of Recorder Goff to allow three disorderly house cases to be transferred from Special to General Sessions. The new charter gives the Judges of General Sessions the right to allow or deny the transfer of cases from Special to General Sessions. It is claimed that this gives the Judges the power to deny the right of trial by jury, there being no jury trials in the Special Sessions, and that the charter is accordingly defective.

TRYING TO SAVE DURRANT.

His Counsel Have Two More Moves—Objections to the Burial Made at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Although the attorneys for W. H. T. Durrant, the condemned murderer of Blanche Lamont, were considerably disconcerted by the denial of their application for a writ of habeas corpus and permission to appeal therefrom in the United States Circuit Court this morning, they have yet two more moves, by means of which they hope to prevent the execution of their client on Friday next.

These are to appeal to the Governor for a reprieve, and to apply to the Supreme Court of the United States for an appeal from the Circuit Court decision denying the petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

Attorney L. P. Boardman, who left here on Saturday last, is expected to reach Washington to-night, and will probably make the latter application to-morrow morning. Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the Governor in behalf of the condemned murderer, and no stone is being left unturned in the effort to secure Executive clemency.

Meantime Warden Hale has completed all his arrangements for the carrying out of the sentence, and so little faith have Durrant's parents in the efforts to save their son that they have requested the Rev. William Rador to mount the scaffold with the condemned man.

They also attempted to make arrangements for the funeral of their son after the execution, but learned to their dismay that there was decided objection on the part of the cemetery officials in this city to permitting Durrant's body to be interred, on account of the publicity of his case.

GUESTS OF MR. AND MRS. PAGET.

They Give a Dinner, Followed by a Dance, for Payne Whitney.

Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget gave a dinner and dance at their home, 11 East Sixty-first Street, yesterday. The dinner was a small one, and the dance for about 150 persons.

The house decorations of Christmas greens, palms, myrtle, roses, &c., which had been used on the day before, in view of Tuesday's dinner, remained yesterday. Mrs. Paget wore a robin's-egg-blue silk gown, and sapphires and diamonds.

Miss Fair, Miss Terry, Miss Knowlton, Miss Hare, Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Elsie Barker, Miss Elsie Clews, Miss Ethel Phelps, Miss Duer, Miss Dolly Kernochan, Miss Natalie Moss, Milton Barger, Gouverneur Morris, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Frederic Kernochan, Lawrence Waterbury, Jr., Davis Delano, Forsyth Wickes, Eugene Hale, Jr., Roger Winthrop, Jr., James A. Stillman, and F. Lord, were guests at dinner.

The dance was entirely for unmarried people, excepting Mr. and Mrs. Paget and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Paget's brother and sister-in-law. It was given in honer of the hostess's younger brother, Payne Whitney, the Captain of the Yale crew, and there were several undergraduates present.

Alexander M. Hadden led the cotillion with Mrs. Paget. Among the guests, besides those at the dinner, were Miss Morton, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Emily Sloane, Miss Stokes, Miss Stillman, Miss Tiffany, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss A. Van Rensselaer, Miss Frances La Farge, Miss Daisy Lefter, Miss Eva Barbey, Miss Babcock, Miss Bronson, Miss Burden, Miss Dimock, Miss Lucy Gurnee, Miss Gerry, Miss Janet Louise Henderson, Miss Ethel Ketcham, Miss Mildred Minturn, Miss Daisy Post, Grosvenor Atterbury, James W. Appleton, James Bates, Francis C. Bishop, Reginald Brooks, Stewart M. Brice, Frederic Beach, Hamilton W. Cary, James W. Girard, Jr., Charles Fairfax, Albert Fairfax, Walter S. Gurnee, Eugene Hale, Jr., and I. Beekman Hoppin.

THE WEDNESDAY COTILLION.

The Second Dance of a Series of Four at Sherry's.

The second of their annual series of four dances was given by the Wednesday Cotillion Club at Sherry's last evening. The managers last night were Messrs. Heth Lorton, George H. Sullivan, James L. Johnson, Henry C. Adams, and Dr. Russell Bellamy. The patronesses were Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. John Burling Laurence, Mrs. George Howard Marvin, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, and Mrs. Robert Nicol. Arthur S. Wily of Richmond, Va., led the cotillion, dancing with Miss Marie B. Perkins.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Brinckerhoff, Jr., Miss Pauline Cory, Miss Catharine Clark, Arthur S. Fairchild, Andrew E. Foyé, F. E. Havemeyer, H. M. Hawkesworth, John S. Hill, Miss Anne C. Johnston, Francis T. A. Junkin, Miss Grace Kidder, Coggeshall Macy, W. W. Miller, Archie M. Quarrier, Miss Blanche Rumsey, Miss Alice Skae, Lieut. John A. Bell, Miss Edith L. Black, Miss Mary S. Bowers, Spotswood Bowers, Henry M. Brookfield, Miss Florence Coppell, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, James W. Carmalt, W. de H. Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh R. Garden, Miss Frances S. Van Nostrand, Joseph Frelinghuysen, Richard F. Goldsborough, Miss Helene Trenholm, Miss Ruth L. Hoe, Miss Constance Trenholm, Mr. and Mrs. Allert Fillmore Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Trenholm, Miss Lizzie Harrison, Miss Caroline Thompson, Dr. Harwood Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh S. Thompson, and Dr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Henry E. Hoyt has been engaged by "Ed" Rosenbaum to paint the scenery for the new play "The Marquis of Michigan."

The members of the "In Town" company, which has been here for the last five months, returned to England on the American Liner St. Louis yesterday.

Andrew Mack's fiftieth appearance in "An Irish Gentleman" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre will take place next Monday night, Jan. 10. A souvenir will be given to every woman present.

"My Friend from India," after an absence of over a year from New York, will return next week to the Grand Opera House. The company will include all the original members of the Smyth and Rice cast.

Miss Julia Marlowe's new play, "The Countess Valeska," which will be produced for the first time in America at the Knickerbocker Theatre next Monday night, is an adaptation of Rudolph Stratz's "Der Lange Preusse," which was one of the big dramatic successes of Berlin last season.

A performance of Gilbert & Sullivan's "Mikado," under the joint management of the Metropolitan Musical Society and the Herman Housewives' Society will be given Saturday evening, Jan. 15, at the Waldorf-Astoria, for the benefit of the home for needy servants.

During James A. Herne's forthcoming engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre he will have as the leading lady of his company his seventeen-year-old daughter, Miss Julie A. Herne. Miss Herne is one of the youngest leading ladies on the American stage, and she will make her début in this city on this occasion.

Gilbert Corteous, of the original London cast of "The Ballet Girl," has signed a contract with E. E. Rice, it is said, and will start soon for America to assume the part of the Earl of Kilbeggan, now being played here by Thomas Ricketts. Other changes in the cast are likely to take place soon.

Paul M. Potter, author of the new production at the Empire Theatre, "The Conquerors," has deferred his departure for Paris, his home, until either Saturday or next Wednesday. He remained here longer than he expected to because the play required revision and Charles Frohman wished him to do whatever rewriting or cutting might be decided on. The first change was made last night, when some alterations were made in the fourth act.

At the Irving Place Theatre Mme. Julie Kopacsy's engagement, which was to end on Jan. 15, has been extended for a month.

Charles Coghlan was not able to play his part of Clarence the actor in "The Royal Box" at the matinée performance yesterday owing to a bad cold which he caught last Friday night. His physician forbade him to play at the matinée performance yesterday. He was able to appear last evening, and it is not likely that he will be further troubled by his cold. He will discontinue the Wednesday matinée performances hereafter.

Canadian Hotel Syndicate.

MONTREAL, Jan. 5.—A big English syndicate is to go into the hotel business in Canada. It is the intention of the syndicate to build hotels in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and Niagara Falls. The hotels are to be first class in every respect, and the plans are being prepared by Mr. Bruce Price of New York.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENTS

Many New City Chiefs and Deputies Are Still Looking for Headquarters.

THE MAYOR GETS THEIR MAIL

How Business Went On in the Various Branches of the Municipal Government Yesterday.

So few of the heads and deputies of departments comparatively have found headquarters that the Mayor's office has become the repository of numerous bundles of mail addressed to "The Honorable the President of Manhattan Borough," "Chief of the Bureau of Statistics," "President of the Board of Public Improvements," &c. Dr. Nagle has established temporary headquarters for the Statistics Bureau in the Press Club; President Peters hopes to be able to move into his rooms in the City Hall within a day or two, and President Holahan has rented offices in the New York Life Building.

The Tax Department.

The Tax Commissioners met in executive session yesterday morning to discuss the state of affairs in the Borough of Queens. The Commissioners visited Long Island City on Tuesday, and found out that the old Board of Aldermen had failed to pass a budget for 1898 until it was too late to be valid. The budget was voted upon two minutes before midnight, Dec. 31, and reached Mayor Gleason two minutes after midnight. The official existence of the Mayor and board had ceased with the old year.

The members of the Tax Board visited the Borough of Richmond yesterday, and found things in excellent shape. Deputy Bell was placed in charge of the office in Richmond. Map and Plan Clerk Bogue was sent to Queens to make a thorough investigation. Commissioner Sheehy went to the Borough of the Bronx in the afternoon to establish a branch office.

The Controller's Office.

The Controller has not yet arrived at any conclusion with regard to the bonds of Queens and Richmond Boroughs, interest payment on which was stopped. Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling has been assigned to the Controller's office. Controller Coler has appointed Francis R. Claire of College Point Auditor for the Borough of Queens.

The Aqueduct Commission.

The Aqueduct Board organized yesterday afternoon by electing Peter J. Dooling President and Chairman of the Construction Committee, and Charles H. Murray Chairman of the Finance Committee. A delegation was present from the Thirteenth, President Dooling's Assembly District. They gave a floral horseshoe to the Commissioner.

Fire Department Extension.

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday received a visit from Chief Engineer Dolan and Capt. Muldoon of the Far Rockaway Fire Department. They had a conference with the Commissioner concerning their continuing in the service. They were told to continue to protect the property of Far Rockaway, as they have done hitherto, until the system can be extended to that point. Commissioner Scannell has made arrangements to have telegraphic service with Brooklyn and Queens, and this service it is expected will be completed in thirty days. The Commissioner retired Charles Gunner of Engine Company No. 36, on Gunner's own application.

Street Cleaning Places.

Commissioner McCartney of the Street Cleaning Department said yesterday that he would not make any more appointments until he had arranged matters at his office, and had become acquainted with the members of his staff. Then he will probably make important changes, which once made will stand under the "merit system" advised by Richard Croker during his stay at Lakewood, promotions to be made only for merit, and politics being eliminated.

Corporation Counsel Whalen announced yesterday that he contemplated making several additions to his staff of assistants this morning.

"I don't intend to remove any one," he said. "This is a law office, not a political office. The men here are all experienced, and I need them. Besides, they are all of the same political faith as I am."

CITY MAGISTRATE AT FLUSHING.

E. V. Daly and Luke Connorten Candidates for the Office.

All Flushing is interested in the contest over the appointment of a City Magistrate for the district. Under the charter the Mayor has the power to appoint three City Magistrates for the Borough of Queens—one for Long Island City, one for Jamaica, and one for Flushing. Two of the offices have been filled, but the Flushing place is still vacant.

The most prominent candidates for the place are Luke Connorten and Eugene V. Daly. Both have many friends and both are eligible as being lawyers of five years' standing. Mr. Connorten is the present Justice of the Peace for the district. He has been in office nearly twenty years and is said to be independent in politics. The district went Republican at the recent election and the Democratic candidates for Judge, Sheriff, and Alderman were defeated. Mr. Daly's friends say through the influence of Mr. Connorten.

Mr. Daly lives at 98 Madison Avenue in Flushing, and has an office at 115 Broadway. He is a graduate of Harvard and made several speeches during the last canvass for the Democratic ticket. He has the support of the regular organization of the district and of many of the local business men as well as of the Third Ward Democratic Club, an organization formed since the recent election.

The regular Democrats of the district say that the appointment of Mr. Connorten would hurt the party, and the Republicans and independents declare that his long experience and good record entitle him to the place.

Civil Service Board Organizes.

The Civil Service Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in the office of one of the Commissioners, Charles H. Knox, at 52 William Street. The other Commissioners are Robert E. Deyo, who, like Mr. Knox, is a resident of the Borough of Manhattan, and William N. Dyckman of Brooklyn. The Commission organized with the election of Mr. Knox as President. Lee Phillips, who was appointed Secreary of the board by the Mayor, met with the board. After organizing and installing Mr. Knox the board took up the study of the civil service rules previously adopted by the different commissions in existence in the old cities from which the new one was made. These rules of these boards are contradictory in some respects, and it will be the duty of the new commission to straighten out and unify the civil service requirements. The offices of the commission are in the Criminal Court Building.

RAPID TRANSIT SITUATION.

Present Commissioners Undisturbed by Reports That They Are to be Displaced.

While some of the politicians are discussing the possibility of the abolition of the Rapid Transit Commission, or an infusion of Tammany blood into its personnel, the present Commissioners survey the situation with apparent unconcern. "We have done our duty according to our lights," said a member of the board last evening, "and we are willing to be judged by our work. If an effort is made to induce the Legislature to abolish the present board I do not believe that any member will be inclined to object."

Edward M. Shepard commented on the suggestion that the present Rapid Transit Commissioners might be replaced by Tammany men as follows: "There are just two ways of getting rid of the present Rapid Transit Board. One is by an act of the Legislature and the other is by the retirement of the present members by resignation or death. I do not think that the Governor has the power of removal as the act now stands." Mr. Shepard said that it was not worth while to talk about what might happen.

In view of the suggestion that Mayor Van Wyck and the Tammany leaders are in favor of a viaduct structure for rapid transit, the fact was recalled yesterday by a friend of the underground plan, that a large amount of data relating to the construction of a viaduct was collected by the Rapid Transit Commissioners who held office under the act of 1891. It was then calculated that the cost of obtaining the right of way and building a railroad viaduct near the main artery of travel from the Battery to Thirty-fourth Street would be fully $200,000,000.

There will be a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission the latter part of next week, at which, it is expected, the Contract Committee will be ready to make a report. Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler are both members of the Rapid Transit Board ex-officio, and formal notices of the meeting next week will be sent to them.

The report that a bill authorizing the removal of the Rapid Transit Commissioners had already been prepared through Tammany influences was not believed by any officer or member of the board yesterday.

In contradiction of the report that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company had abandoned the field as a prospective contractor for building the rapid transit lines, President H. H. Vreeland said: "We are after the contract, and any change in the political complexion of the Rapid Transit Commission, even if such a thing is contemplated, will not interfere with our bid. I will be in a position to say more when the report of the engineers of the Metropolitan Company, who are now going over the rapid-transit plans, is completed."

COOPER UNION LABOR BUREAU.

More Work Done by It than by Thirteen Similar Organizations in London.

In the City of London the labor bureaus which make official returns to the Board of Trade are situated in St. Pancras, Battersea, Islington, St. Martin, Salvation Army headquarters, and the Young Men's Christian Association rooms. Outside of London returns are received from Salford, Ipswich, Plymouth, Liverpool, and Glasgow. From these bureaus during November last 2,568 new applications for employment were made, and 1,425 situations were offered by employers. The number of positions that were secured with private employers was 796, and the local authorities engaged 231 persons.

On Dec. 1, on the registers of the bureau were 250 men belonging to the building, engineering, and metal trades; 159 drivers, stablemen, and horsemen; 82 clerks and warehousemen, 146 porters and messengers, 659 general laborers, and 204 of other occupations. There was a total of 1,346 women and girls. A comparison with the corresponding month in 1896 showed that work was found for 39 more in 1897.

Bearing in mind that these returns are the statistics from thirteen European labor bureaus, an interesting comparison will be afforded by the work of the Cooper Union Labor Bureau in New York City, which is under the direct care of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. This bureau was opened in October, 1886, and by the co-operation of the Cooper Union officials obtained a room, rent free, in their building. This action grew out of the known desire on the part of Peter Cooper, that some time a free labor bureau might be opened in the Institute.

The bureau is run on business principles, in that two references are required, which must satisfy the Superintendent, namely, character and business ability, thus justifying the statement of the association that their bureau is not a charity, but a business. Of course, it will be readily seen that it is a very important part of charity or love for humanity to find a position for a man who can respond to it, for the purpose of working out his own economic salvation. Many of the applicants for labor bring excellent character references from their respective clergymen and are greatly disappointed when they learn that a business reference is likewise required. This careful insistence on these two requirements has been one leading secret of the success of the bureau.

It may be mentioned in passing that nearly 600 men have been placed with the house of John Wanamaker, in varying positions of responsibility. Several large steamship lines are using the bureau, and other business houses are learning to call on it for their employes.

The result of this careful work is manifested by the following statistics for the months ending Dec. 31, 1897: The number of men registered was 1,346, of which 1,052 had satisfactory references, 75 unsatisfactory, and 136 unknown or not reported. Of this number 1,063 were placed in permanent positions, and, in response to an emergency call from the contractor in charge of the removal of snow, 1,042 men were employed by him. This total of 2,005, in comparison with the 1,027 positions that were found by the thirteen labor bureaus of England is indicative of the measure of social service which is being given in New York City by the Cooper Union Labor Bureau.

NEW LIGHT IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

Nikola Tesla Develops Vacuum Tubes to Make Pictures Regardless of the Sun.

The art of photography will hereafter be independent of sunlight and will be relieved of the inconvenience and discomfort of the flashlight if Nikola Tesla's claims for his latest development of the vacuum tubes are well founded. Illuminating power for lighthouses will also be enormously increased if his discovery is successful.

The Electrical Review of to-day prints an article on the new application of the tube and reproduces photographs taken by the new light, as evidence that sunlight may not only be dispensed with, but is excelled by the intensity of the vacuum rays. It is likely that experiments in the application of the light to lighthouses will soon be made.

The Review says editorially that this particular application is the oddest and most unlooked for development of the vacuum tube, and is evidently deeply impressed with its value.

Mr. Tesla last night declined to discuss his discovery, saying that more time than he could then spare would be required to explain it.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

Where the Belgians Hope to Gain a Foothold in Central China.

Regarding the operations of a Belgian railway syndicate in China, which is seeking to gain concessions, Consul Morris sends from Ghent the translation of an article in The Antwerp Metropole of Nov. 18, which would seem to indicate at least a partial success:

"At the present moment they [the Belgians] seem to have found the secret of gaining at the same time the support of the Russians and the French. The Russians, strong by reason of their bold diplomacy, have, in a certain sense, decreed to themselves the economic sovereignty of the North of China; the French, their allies, aspire to dominate the south. But as frequently neither of them is ready to oppose some counter project to the enterprises proposed by the English, the Germans, and the Americans, they prefer to support, at least temporarily, the Belgians, who seem to them much less to be feared.

"Last May a Belgian syndicate, supported by the French Ambassador, succeeded in obtaining the concession of a railway line running from Pekin to Hankow, along the Yang-tse-Kiang—one of the finest enterprises for which China offers the opportunity. Furthermore, the Belgian syndicate obtained special conditions, which, according to statements of the English, are equivalent to the monopoly of railway construction in Central China. The representatives of England, Germany, and the United States vehemently protested and opposed a new syndicate to the Belgian organization. This stroke was effective. There was hesitation at Pekin, and as the arrival of the Russian mission of Prince Oukhtomsky was expected, it was decided to await the presence of this Ambassador before deciding the question. Prince Oukhtomsky sustained the Belgians, and an imperial decree soon afterward sanctioned the project of this syndicate. Some conditions were changed which limited its future prospects, but this concession did not disarm the English, the Germans, and the Americans. They continued their offers, Li Hung Chang, like a true Chinaman, having taken care that a door should always be left open to the rival syndicates. The final confirmation is still wanting, it seems, to the Belgian syndicate, but as Russia and France are placing all possible obstructions in the way of the construction of an English or German line, it is probable that the victory will fall to the Belgians."

MAYOR VAN WYCK'S LABORS

He Has Many Callers and Considers Many Subjects from 9:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

QUESTION OF STREET NAMES

The Mayor Wants a Commission to Revise the Nomenclature in the Different Boroughs—Croker Approves the Idea.

Mayor Van Wyck arrived at the City Hall at 9:30 yesterday morning and left it at 4:30. His first visitor was Salem H. Wales of the East River Bridge Commission. Commissioner Wales is a close friend of ex-Mayor Strong, and is also a friend of Mayor Van Wyck, having known the Chief Executive as a boy. Mr. Wales had been deputed to ask the Mayor to attend the meeting of the commission that afternoon. The Mayor said that he would be too busy, but he listened to what Mr. Wales had to say about the financial needs of the commission with regard to the contracts that would have to be met. The Mayor told Mr. Wales to bring to him in a few days a detailed statement, and then he would turn the matter over to Corporation Counsel Whalen for advice.

A messenger from the Controller's office brought the Mayor a batch of warrants to sign. Mayor Van Wyck looked them over and said: "What are these?"

"Warrants that I have brought over for you to sign," replied the messenger.

The Mayor examined them, and when he discovered that they were for the payment of money he said: "You'll have to bring some one over here who has some authority."

Assistant Deputy Controller Levey explained matters to the Mayor's satisfaction, and the warrants were signed.

About noon a lad came hesitatingly into the office and went up to the Mayor. He said that he spoke English, French, and German, and asked for a job.

"I am sorry that I can do nothing for you," said the Mayor, "for we employ only men here; the work is too serious for boys. We don't need an interpreter, as we use only the English language. I am sure, though, that you will land somewnere, if you only keep on trying." The boy would not tell his name, but said that he lived at 61 Poplar Place, Brooklyn.

Police Captain Chapman was one of the Mayor's callers. He said that his visit was purely personal, and had nothing to do with either politics or Police Department matters.

Could Not Go to the Ball.

Major S. Ellis Briggs, Adjt. W. H. Truman, Capt. Charles Covell, and Capt. Alonzo E. Decker waited on the Mayor and informed him that he had been elected an honorary member of the Old Guard. They gave to him an invitation to attend the Old Guard ball on Jan. 25. The Mayor accepted the election to membership, but said that he would be unable to attend the ball.

The Mayor had under consideration yesterday a plan to straighten out the existing tangle in the names of streets. At present there exist in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond many streets of the same name. One of the points made by Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn in his argument before the Post Office Department at Washington against the consolidation of the various city Post Offices was that the names of many streets in Brooklyn and New York were similar, and that to consolidate the Post Offices would lead to endless confusion.

"It has been suggested to me," said Mayor Van Wyck, "that the whole difficulty could be remedied by the appointment of a commission, say, one member from each borough, to revise the street directory. There is no direct provision in the charter for the appointment of such a commission, but such an act is within the province of the Municipal Assembly. At any rate, such a commission ought to be appointed to settle this vexatious question at the outset of the career of the new city. At present when one refers to Broadway it may mean Broadway in Manhattan or in Brooklyn or in Richmond. The same is true of streets, such as Bleecker, Franklin, Essex, Broome, Grand, and the numbered streets."

Croker's Ideas About Streets.

Richard Croker, at the Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue, heartily concurred yesterday in Mayor Van Wyck's idea. "The matter should be remedied," he said. "I will speak to my friends in the new administration, and see if something can't be done.

"If Broadway were to be extended from Yonkers to the sea," went on Mr. Croker, "it would make the longest street in the world. It might, in fact, be called South Broadway when it reaches Brooklyn, and under that name continue down Long Island.

"The matter of changing the name of a street is not so simple as it appears on the face of it. It is difficult to give satisfaction all around. Persons who live in a street don't object to the changing of the name of some other street, but they do object to a change in the name of their own street that compels them to get out new stationery and calling cards. The difficulties in the way of changing the nomenclature of streets are such that the men who compose the proposed commission ought to be well versed in local and National history, so that they may select suitable names. To change the name of such a street as Wall would be a National calamity, so that it may readily be seen that too much care could not be taken in the work. It might be well to have the commission act as an advisory body, reserving to the Municipal Assembly the right to accept, reject, or amend proposed

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Discussions in Both House and Senate in Respect to the Civil Service Law.

PLEAS FOR ITS MODIFICATION

Announcement that a Bill for the Repeal of the Law Will Be Introduced in the House "at the Earliest Possible Moment."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—There was a large attendance in the Hall of Representatives when the House reconvened to-day after the holiday recess. The galleries were crowded.

It was noticed that, with one or two exceptions, the members of the Ohio delegation, both Democrats and Republicans, were absent. Most of those who are not in Washington are at Columbus taking part in the Senatorial contest.

Without any preliminary business, the House went into Committee of the Whole to resume consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. All the features of the bill had been disposed of except the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission, upon which, by previous arrangement, there was to be an indefinite general debate.

It was proposed that Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) and Dr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) control the time for and against.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) suggested that it was a three-cornered contest.

"The Democrats," said he, "desire the entire repeal of the law; some of those on this side desire it to stand as it is, while a large body of us desire a wholesome modification of its provisions."

"Why does the gentleman aver that all the Democrats on this side of the House desire the entire repeal of the law?" inquired Mr. Clark, (Dem., Mo.)

"Simply because that would be wrong, and your side is always wrong," retorted Mr. Hepburn.

Grow Opens the House Debate.

All suggestions as to the control of the time failed at last, and the Chair recognized Mr. Grow, (Rep., Penn.,) who spoke for twenty minutes in support of the general principle of the civil service law. He said he believed the President's appointive power should be confined to Judges and foreign representatives. The heads of departments should appoint their confidential advisers. The clerks should be under a rigorous civil service system.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) followed with an elaborate defense of the civil service law, which, he said, protected officials who received $70,000,000 in salaries per annum. Yet, he said, he had no sympathy with those who believed the law was perfect, and should only be modified by extension. He thought those who were placed under the protection of the law by Executive order should be compelled to submit to a test of their efficiency, and he also believed that some method should be found to preserve, if not restore, the efficiency of the service.

By the testimony of a Cabinet officer the tree was dying at the top. The remedy was not a civil pension list, the first step toward which had been taken in the Treasury Department, when seventy clerks had been reduced to practically a pension salary, and practically informed that they could work or not, as they chose. The merit system, Mr. Moody thought, contemplated tenure only during efficiency.

Mr. Moody said that if the plans of the radical opponents of the civil service should prevail, and the 170,000 offices should be turned over to the present Administration to fill, Congressmen and Senators would flee from Washington, crying: "Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness!"

Mr. Moody urged the increase of efficiency in the public service under the merit system, and to show its economy contrasted the salaries paid Capitol employes, where the patronage system prevailed, with the salaries of similar employes in the departments, who are protected by the civil service law. He defended the administration of the law and the character of the examinations of the commission. In conclusion he declared that the hostility to the law was superficial. The sentiment of the Republican Party, he insisted, was overwhelming in favor of the party keeping the solemn pledge it had given to the people.

Dockery Wants the Law Repealed.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) opened the debate in opposition to the law, which, he argued, was odious to the American people and should be repealed in toto. He pointed out that the striking out of the appropriation for the commission would accomplish nothing, as the Commissioners could sue in the Court of Claims for their salaries. The courageous thing to do, he said, was to pass a bill aimed directly at the law.

Mr. Robb (Dem., Mo.,) and Mr. Pearson (Rep., N. C.,) followed in opposition to the law. The latter, who has been very active in his hostility to the civil service law, contended that life tenure inevitably meant a civil pension list, whether the pensions should be paid directly out of the Treasury or indirectly from a retiring fund collected from employes for that purpose. While Mr. Pearson admitted that some good purposes had been subserved by the law, he declared that so far as its main purpose—economy—went it had been a failure. Since 1883 in Washington the departmental force had increased 37 per cent. and the salaried 43 per cent.

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.,) asked whether the Republicans who were hostile to the law intended to bring in a bill for its repeal, to which Mr. Pearson emphatically replied in the affirmative. He further said it would be prepared to-night and introduced at the earliest practicable moment, and the Chairman of the Civil Service Committee would be asked to report it.

"If he does not," said Mr. Pearson, "the committee will instruct me to report it."

"Will you gentlemen on the other side use your best endeavors to secure consideration for it when it is reported?" asked Mr. Clark.

"We will make desperate efforts," answered Mr. Pearson. "We will go to the extreme and vote with Democrats to secure consideration." [Applause and laughter.]

Landis Denounces Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Landis (Rep., Ind.,) favored a modification of the law, which he said would doubtless earn for him a reputation as a spoilsman. He sneered at the professional civil service reformers. He had never known those who called themselves the "better element" who were not narrow, selfish, bigoted, and dangerous. They had bulldozed and cowed National conventions and hypnotized Presidents, while they managed themselves to sit continuously at the banquet table.

Mr. Landis denounced Mr. Cleveland's methods in his second administration, describing particularly what took place in the Government Printing Office, to the head of which he said Mr. Cleveland appointed a man who would do the "dirty work." On a single day, he said, Public Printer Benedict discharged 750 men. That was known at the Government Printing Office as "Bloody Monday." On another day he discharged 420.

When 1,800 removals had been made and 1,800 Democrats appointed, Mr. Cleveland pressed the button and the civil service blanket was thrown over them.

Mr. Landis read what purported to be a literal transcript of the reasons assigned for the discharge of the Republican employes in the secret record of Mr. Benedict's private secretary. Some of them were very amusing, and kept the House in a roar. When he had concluded the reading, Mr. Perkins (Rep., Iowa,) asked if it was proposed to return to a system which made such a recital possible.

"No," replied Mr. Landis, "but we want to modify the law."

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) protested against the production of the record of one man in condemnation of the best system yet devised for the purification of the Government service. He said the Civil Service Commission did not indorse such work.

Mr. Landis said after the present Administration came into power Mr. Benedict's private secretary had been dismissed. But he had not remained out of the service. He had been reinstated, and after successive transfers was now in the office of the commission. If the commission did not indorse him, why was he now in their office?

Unless the law was modified by its friends, Mr. Landis said, a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress would destroy it root and branch. The law must be rescued from the clutch of the zealots. Mr. Landis was vociferously applauded when he concluded.

Mr. Greene (Pop., Neb.,) closed the debate for the day with a speech in favor of civil service reform. He criticised Mr. Landis, who, he said, urged the abuses of the spoils system as an argument for a return to that system.

Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) in reply to Mr. Landis, asserted that the record showed that when the civil service rules were extended to the Government Printing Office, only 31 per cent. of the employes had been appointed under a Democratic Administration, while 44 per cent. had been appointed by a Republican Public Printer.

At 4:55 P. M. the House adjourned.

THE SENATE DISCUSSION.

Civil Service Speeches Based on the Census Bill and a Report from Secretary Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—An unusually large number of Senators occupied their seats to-day at the opening session of the Senate after the holiday recess.

At the conclusion of the morning business, Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) called up the immigration bill, and spoke briefly upon it. He urged that the bill ought to provide for a consular inspection of immigrants, but objected to the application of the educational test to all immigrants. He was of opinion that all persons of the Caucasian race who were able and willing to give to this country the benefit of their labor and industry should be admitted.

Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) Chairman of the Committee on Census, called up the bill providing for the preliminary arrangements for the taking of the twelfth and subsequent censuses, and offered a committee amendment to Section 3 providing that the President, instead of the Secretary of the Interior, should approve of the examination the director may prescribe for his subordinates named in the bill.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) sharply attacked the amendment. He said that the offering of such an amendment and the consideration of the section as it had been changed by the committee proved that the Republican Party was making a square and unconditional surrender upon the civil service question. It showed the party was backing down from the position which had been indorsed in its National and many of its State platforms. The President had ample authority to modify and reform the civil service law if he would, but instead he was following along the line of his immediate predecessor and extending the law and its provisions to cover positions the original advocates of the law had not intended to include within the law.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) thought that the Senator from Missouri did not properly understand the position of the committee. The committee, through the bill, did not make an attack upon the position of the Republican Party upon the civil service question. The bill provided for the appointment of a Director of the Census and thirty-one subordinates, and he thought that those positions ought to be filled as provided for in the bill.

Frauds in Previous Censuses.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) said that in the taking of the censuses of 1870, 1880, and 1890 he was satisfied that frauds, perhaps unintentional so far as the responsible census officials were concerned, had crept in. These frauds were due to incompetent and dishonest men who had been employed in the work.

Mr. Hale pointed out that it was manifestly impossible to select the census enumerators through the provisions of the Civil Service law. As they were employed only a month or less, they would have to be selected substantially as they heretofore had been.

Mr. Jones said all that he was contending for was that the census should be taken by honest and competent men, selected because they were capable of doing the work assigned to them, and not because they had any political influence. He gave notice that after the pending committee amendment had been disposed of he would offer one providing that the Assistant Director of the Census should not be of the same political party as the Director.

In a brief discussion of the work of the Census Bureau in the past, Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) bluntly asked those in charge of the bill if it was a fact that a disposition had been manifested to spin out the work simply that some people might draw salaries.

In reply, Mr. Hale said the eleventh census, and perhaps previous censuses, had been too extensive in scope, so that the bureau was fairly buried beneath a mass of information upon many subjects that could not be intelligently handled by the force under the Census Director. This work was not only expensive, but really prolonged the necessary details of the census. Mr. Hale expressed himself as in favor of the taking of a real census, and nothing else. Topics of an irrelevant character ought to be entirely eliminated, so that the result could be submitted within a year and a half.

Teller Believes in the Law.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) spoke at some length in support of the idea that the Census Bureau should not be a partisan bureau and that its employes should, therefore, be placed in the classified service. He was particularly anxious that honest, competent men should perform the work of the next census, because he had knowledge of intentional misstatements and intentional fraud that had been perpetrated by one statistical department of the Government in making out that the world's production of silver was ten millions of dollars larger than it actually was. He was prepared, he said, to establish this statement, if necessary, to the satisfaction of a jury. If the men whose appointment was provided for by the bill were competent they ought to have the protection of the classified service. Properly administered, said he, the civil service law was a wise measure. It, however, had been badly abused and thus brought into disrepute. Civil service had come to stay in this country. It would stand, and only reasonable modifications of its application would now be made.

Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) in requesting that the bill, with proposed amendments, be printed, said he was opposed to and would vote against the establishment of a permanent Census Bureau, to be independent in itself. He was decidedly of the opinion that the bureau ought to be attached to one of the regular departments of the Government.

Mr. Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) in an extended speech, in which he discussed the work of previous censuses, and indicated the enormous amount of work, unnecessary and irrelevant, that had been performed, declared that it was a scandal to have issued so many volumes as seemed necessary to cover the work of the censuses of 1880 and 1890. He expressed a hope that the efforts of Mr. Hale to reduce to reasonable proportions the topics to be handled by the twelfth census would be successful.

Secretary Sherman Criticised.

Unexpectedly a lively civil service debate was precipitated just at the close of the session. Mr. Carter, in charge of the bill, said he would have the measure printed, with amendments that had been offered to it, and for that purpose would consent to have it laid aside temporarily. He then moved that the Senate proceed to consideration of executive business.

Pending the passage of that motion, the Vice President laid before the Senate the reply of Secretary Sherman to the Senate resolution requesting information as to the application of the civil service law in his department. Secretary Sherman recommended in his reply that certain positions in the State Department be excepted from the operation of the civil service law.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) was on his feet instantly upon the conclusion of the reading of Secretary Sherman's communication.

"Coming from Secretary Sherman, who served long years in Congress, this communication must be regarded as a very remarkable document," said he. "The President himself, as Secretary Sherman well knows, has ample authority to modify the law in accordance with the recommendation of his Secretary of State. The extension of the operation of the law has been made from time to time by executive and not by legislative action. For a Secretary of State to come to Congress for such relief as Mr. Sherman requests, when his own chief, the President of the United States, has full power to act, is presumptuous."

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) said that in making his reply, Secretary Sherman simply had complied with the explicit request of the Senate, and he had the resolution read to show that it called for recommendations or suggestions for modifications that Cabinet officials might have to make.

Thrust at Mr. Cullom.

Mr. Cockrell thought that it was a "catch" resolution which had been framed by the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Cullom,) but he thought it was unnecessary to consume the time of Congress in the discussion of this question unless there was a desire on the part of the President's party to tie his hands.

Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) the author of the resolution calling for the information, in the course of some remarks bearing upon it, said in a general way that he was in favor of the civil service law. He was free to say, however, that modifications in its application might be made with advantage.

Mr. Cullom was interrupted by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) with the charge that the civil service law was openly and daily violated by the heads of the Government departments.

"As it is now administered," said he, "it is a hiss and byword among the people."

Resuming, Mr. Cullom said he had no information as to specific violations of the law, but he would like to have the whole matter investigated as he was satisfied that the authorities were very far from carrying out the original intention of the authors of the law.

Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) declared that it was evident the authors of the law had not intended that inefficient persons should not be removed by the heads of Government departments. He held that the executive heads of departments ought to have the right to remove incompetent employes without reference to the action or operations of the Civil Service Commission.

At 3:10 P. M., on motion of Mr. Carter, the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Five Year Tenure of Office to be Established for Federal Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The bill for the reform of the civil service law which has been drafted by a special committee of Republican members of the House opposed to the system in its present form makes sweeping changes in the present system, the most important of which is the establishment of a five-year tenure of office for those Government employes who are brought within the terms of the bill.

The measure limits the application of the civil service system to the departments in Washington and such other localities where the total number of employes exceeds twenty-five. All appointees are commissioned for five years, with the power of removal clearly regulated and vested in the appointing power. It is provided, however, that no removal shall be made for political or religious causes, and in case of removal the causes shall be specified and the papers made a record of the office.

All persons in the public service are to terminate their service five years from the time that the act takes effect. The measure recognizes the general eligibility of these persons for reappointment. It includes in the civil service postal clerks and letter carriers in offices having over ten employes, to the exclusive of subordinates. It limits the civil service regulations to clerks whose compensation is from $900 to $1,800 per year, and includes as clerks copyists, computers, counters, and draughtsmen.

It is pointed out that the essential idea of the bill is to take out of the civil service all responsible and important offices, limiting it only to clerks in Washington and certain large cities, and in these cases fixing a tenure of office of five years. The members of the special committee framing the bill are well pleased with their labors, feeling that the original purpose of the civil service has been retained, and that its radical expansions have been cut off.

FINANCIAL REFORM BILLS.

A Better Chance for Legislation by Congress Than Had Been Expected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The reception that has been accorded to the report of the Monetary Commission has a good deal changed the feeling here about the chances of procuring legislation in the direction pointed out in that report. With prompt action, discussion, and early action, it is even considered possible that the opposition in the Senate might prove less troublesome than it has been expected it would be.

Just now it looks as if there will be a prolonged discussion about the civil service system before any measure of finance can be taken up. At the Treasury, as well as at the Monetary Commission Headquarters, many letters are being received, commenting upon the general interest felt in the plans of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the commission.

Representative Overstreet of Indiana will to-morrow introduce the Currency Reform bill of the Indianapolis Monetary Commission, and it will be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. It will then take its place with Secretary Gage's bill before the committee, which meets on Jan. 12 to consider these and the other financial bills now pending.

URGENT DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES.

Secretary Gage and Mr. Gary Send Additional Items to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury sent to Congress to-day deficiency estimates of appropriations for the current financial year, to be inserted in the Urgent Deficiency bill. The additional items include:

Salaries and contingent expenses in the office of the Surveyor General of Alaska, $3,209; examination of public land surveys, $20,000; Bureau of American Republics, $41,972; Geological Survey, $64,319; Indian service, $20,660. Postmaster General Gary has asked for an additional item of $20,000 for the enlargement of the space of the New York City Post Office Building in the way of widening the streets, removing a sidewalk, &c. The Postmaster General also has submitted additional estimates of $956,070, on account of the sale of the Union Pacific Railway, for the appropriations of the fiscal year 1899.

TO PAY BONDS IN SILVER.

Senator Teller Introduces a Resolution Which May Be Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Senator Teller to-day introduced a concurrent resolution delcaring the bonds of the United States to be payable in silver dollars, and asserting that "to restore to their coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

The resolution is in the language of the resolution introduced by Stanley Matthews in the Forty-fifth Congress, and which passed both houses. Senator Teller's purpose is to secure a vote upon the resolution, which received an almost two-thirds majority when previously considered. The resolution was referred to the Finance Committee, but as a majority of the members of that committee are friendly to silver, Mr. Teller anticipates that it will be favorably reported.

SPECIAL TAX ON MIXED FLOUR.

Senator Mason Introduces a Bill Imposing Heavy Penalties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Senator Mason to-day introduced a bill fixing a special tax on the manufacture of mixed flour, manufacturers being required to pay $100. Mixed flour is defined in the bill to be the food product made from wheat and mixed with ground corn or other foreign substances.

A fine of $1,000 is imposed for the manufacture of this product without paying the tax, and like heavy fines are provided for other violations. An internal revenue tax of 4 cents for each ten-pound package, in addition to the customs duty, is imposed upon imported mixed flour.

Second-Class Mail Abuses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads reported the Loud bill, remedying abuses in the privilege of second-class mail matter, to the House to-day. Chairman Loud, in making the report, said Congress must stop the second-class matter abuses or the Government should go out of the postal business.

For Uniform Hours of Labor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. — Representative Lovering of Massachusetts introduced a bill to-day recommending to the various States of the Union the adoption of a Constitutional amendment giving to Congress power to establish uniform hours of labor in manufactories throughout the United States.

A Park on the Palisades.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Senator Platt of New York to-day introduced a bill to establish a National park on the Palisades of the Hudson River.

HAWAIIAN TREATY MAY PASS.

Trouble in China Wins Some Senators Who Were against the Measure to Its Support.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Senator Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, gave notice in the Senate to-day that he would call up the Senate Hawaiian annexation treaty in executive session Monday next and ask the Senate to consider it each day thereafter until the treaty should be disposed of.

Senator Davis's announcement was preceded by some active work on the part of the friends of the treaty prior to the opening of the Senate, and also on the floor after the Senate convened. They do not feel absolutely sure of securing the sixty votes necessary to ratify the treaty, but are today very hopeful of getting that number. It was positively announced that the Republican side of the chamber would be a unit on the vote, Senators Morrill, Hoar, and the two or three Republican Senators who were classed as doubtful prior to the holiday recess now being considered as committed to the treaty. The supporters of the agreement also expect to have the aid of the silver Republicans, with the exception of Senator Pettigrew.

The Populists will be divided and a majority of the Democrats will be against ratification. The Democrats, however, have given up any idea they may have had of making the annexation question a party issue, and it is believed that this action will have the effect of increasing the affirmative vote on that side of the chamber. There is no doubt that the situation in China is largely responsible for the improved prospect of the treaty, as many Senators hold the opinion that for the United States to hesitate in this matter at the present critical time would be to manifest a serious weakness.

The advocates of the treaty announce their intention to make few speeches, but they expect stubborn resistance from Senators White, Pettigrew, Gray, and others.

CABLE TO HAWAII AND JAPAN.

Bill Introduced to Encourage Commerce with Those Countries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. — Representative Taylor of Ohio introduced a bill to-day to encourage commerce with Hawaii and Japan by authorizing the payment for twenty years of not exceeding $160,000 per year, payable quarterly, for telegraphic communication from San Francisco to Honolulu, and via the Midway Islands to points to be selected on the Japanese coast. The money is to be paid on a contract to be entered into between the United States and a private enterprise for the operation of a cable.

After the twenty years Government messages are forever to be sent free.

New National Bank Examiner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Controller Dawes has appointed William C. Oakley of Chicago National Bank Examiner to succeed Joseph T. Talbert, resigned.

Congressional Notes.

Representative Johnson of North Dakota yesterday introduced a bill to repeal the law which has just gone into effect relative to pelagic sealing and the importation of sealskins taken by pelagic sealers.

At the request of the Secretary of State, Secretary Gage sent to the Senate yesterday the draft of a bill admitting free of duty the bells presented by the Emperor of Russia to the Orthodox Russian Church at Bridgeport, Conn.

Senator Gallinger yesterday presented to the Senate a reply by R. P. Porter, ex-Superintendent of the Census, to the recent statement of Carroll D. Wright in relation to the cost of the eleventh census, and secured an order to have the communication printed as a public document. Mr. Porter takes especial exception to Mr. Wright's contention that a larger sum could have been saved if the census had been conducted under the classified service.

LUNATIC AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Caused a Disturbance When Denied Admission and Was Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The police officers at the White House to-day arrested a middle-aged German named Jacob Clements, who said he lived near William's Bridge, N. Y.

For the past three days he has haunted the White House endeavoring to obtain access to the President. Yesterday he addressed a letter to the President, and today he called and announced that God had sent him, that he bore the mark on his brow, and that he must see the President.

When he was denied admission he became obstreperous. He was sent to the nearest police station to be examined as to his sanity.

FOR A CIVIC DEMONSTRATION.

Andrew H. Green to Head a Movement to Commemorate the Birth of the New City.

Andrew H. Green, though disclaiming having taken the initiative of the movement for a great celebration of the birth of the new city, is now the leader in that movement, that distinctive place being conceded to him in recognition of his work in effecting consolidation. Mr. Green said yesterday that a number of gentlemen, whose names he did not yet feel at liberty to give, had originated the idea of a celebration, and had consulted with him respecting it. He entered heartily into the idea, and is an earnest advocate of a celebration worthy of the city in whose honor it is projected.

Mr. Green said the movement has not yet taken shape. From suggestions already made, and from those to come—and suggestions from any one will be welcomed—it is hoped to evolve a plan properly to commemorate the unification of the municipalities and territory adjacent to the port of New York. It is proposed to arrange for a great popular demonstration, to continue more than one day, at a time of the year when the weather may be depended upon to be pleasant—say, in May. Invitations, it is proposed, will be sent to all high National officials, Governors of States, Mayors, army and navy officers, representatives of foreign governments in this country, and foreign municipalities, to take part or be represented.

In order to give the demonstration a wide scope, the Legislature will be asked to make an adequate appropriation. The hope is to interest the new municipal authorities and citizens generally in the movement. One suggestion has been made to erect a monument in connection with the celebration—a monument, pure and simple, such as the Washington Arch, or a public building of some kind.

Mr. Green said that from a material point of view the city would undoubtedly benefit by a celebration of the proper character, as it would attract hither thousands upon thousands of visitors.

PRINCETON INN'S MANY GUESTS

Report that the Place Is to be Closed Denied—New University Buildings Opened.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 5.—There is no foundation for the report that the Princeton Inn is to be closed in consequence of the supposed fling at it by the Faculty of the university. The Princeton Inn is the resort of many of the leading people from the neighboring cities. Among those spending the New Year's holidays there were Mr. and Mrs. D. Crawford Clark and family, Mrs. Louis C. Clark and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge of New York; Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, Mrs. Horatio Garrett, John W. Garrett, and Robert Garrett of Baltimore; Miss Rhett, Frederick S. Young, Andrew W. Green, C. C. Cuyler, Miss Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian H. Joline, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. J. L. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard and family, Cortland Parker, Stephen S. Palmer, and Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Pierce of New York.

The two new buildings on the university grounds—namely, the library and Blair Hall, built in the old English Gothic style, are the admiration of all visitors to Princeton. The new library is now in working order, and the "seminar" rooms, adjoining, for study and research among the advanced students, are being opened.

Laurence Hutton, the literary critic, is altering the Pell mansion, near Moses Taylor Pyne's beautiful place, for his permanent residence, where he expects to have an ideal library. The collection of death masks presented by Mr. Hutton to the university is now exposed to public view in the Library Building.

The country residence of Mr. Junius Morgan, opposite Mr. Pyne's, is in process of erection, and will be probably occupied in the Spring. Landscape gardeners are at work beautifying the grounds.

Prof. William M. Sloane, the historian, retains his country seat at Princeton, and expects to reside there during a portion of each year.

The death of Charles E. Green of Trenton, N. J., makes vacant the position of Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees of the university. It is not yet known who will fill his place. There are a number of eminent financiers on the board.

PRESIDENT FILLS OFFICES

Henry L. Burnett for District Attorney and William Henkel for Marshal in New York.

MINISTER AND CONSULS NAMED

Herbert G. Squiers of New York for Legation Secretary at Pekin—John G. Ward Internal Revenue Collector at Albany.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

District Judge for the District of Massachusetts—FRANCIS C. LOWELL.

Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York—HENRY L. BURNETT.

Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia—OWEN L. W. SMITH of North Carolina.

Consul General at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope—JAMES G. STOWE of Missouri.

Secretary of Legation at Pekin, China—HERBERT G. SQUIERS of New York.

Consuls—ADOLPH L. FRANKENTHAL of Massachusetts at Berne, Switzerland; NEAL McMILLAN of Michigan at Port Sarnia, Ontario; JAMES M. AYERS of Ohio at Rosario, Argentine Republic; JOHN H. GROUT, Jr., of Massachusetts, at Malta; EDMOND Z. BRODOWSKI of Illinois, now at Breslau, Germany, at Furth, Bavaria; CHARLES W. ERDMAN of Kentucky, now at Furth, Bavaria, at Breslau, Germany.

Assistant Controller of the Treasury—LEANDER P. MITCHELL of Indiana.

Collector of Customs for the District of Oregon—JOHN FOX.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—JOHN G. WARD for the Fourteenth District of New York, (Albany;) THOMAS F. PENMAN, Twelfth District of Pennsylvania.

Pension Agents—CHARLES A. ORR at Buffalo, JONATHAN MERRIAM at Chicago, SIDNEY L. WILLSON at Washington.

Postmaster at Newark, N. J.—DAVID D. BRAGAW.

Marshals of the United States—WILLIAM HENKEL for the Southern District of New York, AULICK PALMER for the District of Columbia, WILLIAM EDGAR TIERNE for the District of Kansas, GEORGE LOUIS SIEBRICHT for the Western District of Texas, FREDERICK C. LEONARD for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Third Lieutenants in the Revenue Cutter Service—A. H. BUHNER of California, C. W. CAIRNES of Maryland, E. E. MEAD of Massachusetts, C. SATTERLEE of Connecticut, E. BARKER of Massachusetts, O. G. HAINES of New Jersey, G. H. MANN of Michigan.

Also a number of Registers and Receivers of land offices.

The President also sent in a large number of appointments made during the recess of Congress, and which have been heretofore announced.

HENRY L. BURNETT'S CAREER.

A Lawyer, Soldier, and Public Man Since the Time of the War.

Henry Lawrence Burnett, nominated for United States District Attorney in New York, is a lineal descendant of William Burnett, Colonial Governor of New York and New Jersey in 1720. He was born in Youngstown, Ohio, sixty years ago. When but fifteen years old he ran away from home, and walked nearly 100 miles to Chester Academy, where James A. Garfield was a student. He made his own way through this school, and later entered Hiram Institute, from which he was graduated.

In 1859 he was graduated from the Ohio State and National Law School, and the following year began the practice of law at Warren, Ohio. When the war broke out he made frequent speeches to stimulate enlistments, and while thus engaged was once asked why he did not enlist. He instantly replied, "I will!" and was soon afterward elected Captain of Company C, 39th Regiment Ohio Cavalry. Under the command of Col. Doubleday this regiment was sent to Missouri, and took part in the actions at Carthage, Fort Wayne, and Fort Gibson. Capt. Burnett served also under Gen. Burnside, in the Knoxville campaign, was promoted to the rank of Major, and soon after was chosen Colonel of the regiment.

In July, 1863, Col. Burnett was appointed Judge Advocate of the Department of the Ohio. He gained considerable reputation through his conviction of J. Madison Cutts and F. W. Hurtt. He was sent by Secretary Stanton, at the suggestion of Gov. Morton, to prosecute the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, and he succeeded in convicting seven or eight, who were sentenced to death. In April, 1865, the Judge Advocate was sent for to take charge of the investigation concerning the assassination of President Lincoln.

For the next seven years he was associated with ex-Gov. J. D. Cox in the practice of law at Cincinnati, and then came to New York. The following year he was made associate counsel for the Erie Railway Company, and was also counsel for the English bondholders in the famous Emma Mine litigation. Col. Burnett is a member of many clubs, including the Union, Colonial, Century, Metropolitan, and Land and Water Club, and has always been considered an organization Republican.

BRYAN FOR MINISTER TO CHINA.

Nomination Presented to the Senate in Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The name of Charles Page Bryan to be Minister to China was presented to the Senate in executive session to-day and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The nomination has been delayed thus for three weeks or more. Mr. Bryan's friends accept the release of the nominations as an indication that the President desires confirmation.

William Henkel.

William Henkel, nominated for Marshal of the Southern District of New York, was born in this city in 1858 of German parents. After a course in the public schools he was at the age of seventeen apprenticed at the printer's trade. He acquired a thorough knowledge of business, and was for some time superintendent of the Rogers Paper Company of Brooklyn. He has always taken a lively interest in politics, and has served as a delegate to a number of State conventions. He is a strict Republican, a member of the Lincoln Club and several benevolent organizations.

TRAVEL TO THE FAR EAST.

12,000 Passengers Carried by the Pacific Mail Line During Last Year.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The annual report of the passenger business of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been filed with the Government. It shows an increase in travel between this country and the Orient which is little less than phenomenal. The approximate number of passengers carried both to and from China and Japan during the year was 12,000, which is an increase of 25 per cent. on the previous year, and 40 per cent. more than the number handled for the corresponding trips during the same seasons of the year 1895.

Though the report does not distinguish between cabin and steerage and white and Mongolian passengers, yet it is a fact that the bulk of the increase has been in the cabin, and consists of the very best class of tourist travel.

PRESENT FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Tacoma Company to Offer a Fresh Water Naval Harbor at Gig Harbor.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 5.—A company is being organized here for the purpose of donating to the United States Government a fresh-water naval harbor at Gig Harbor. For the construction of a harbor of this nature the War Department has outlined an expenditure of upward of $3,000,000.

In his report to the President, Secretary Alger advocated the building of a ship canal to Lake Washington, on Puget Sound. A system of locks would be necessary in the undertaking, and the cost of this would prevent other improvements in the State. To the end that a variety of improvements may be secured, the donation of a fresh-water harbor has been decided upon.

Gig Harbor is now a naval reservation, but a bill before Congress proposes to throw the reservation open to settlers. The company that is willing to relieve the Government of $3,000,000 expenditure asks permission to buy the reservation land at $2.50 per acre, the Government price.

THE READING OF CHILDREN.

Interesting Results of Prof. J. E. Russell in Western States and Cities.

"Children's Home Reading" was the subject of a highly interesting lecture delivered by Prof. J. E. Russell of the Teachers College, at a regular monthly meeting of the League of Parents and Teachers, held yesterday afternoon in Barnard College, on Morningside Heights. There was a large attendance, and after some routine business had been transacted, Miss Lois A. Bangs, President of the League, introduced Prof. Russell. In his opening remarks, he said that his lecture would be based on the results of a study made in the reading of children, especially in the Western States and cities. His researches had shown conclusively that girls read more than boys of corresponding age, although their tastes were not as high as those of the boys.

"The smallest amount of reading," said the lecturer, "is done by a child between the ages of eleven and twelve, and the maximum amount of reading is done in every instance between the sixth and eighth grades, which are composed principally of boys and girls averaging fourteen years. After this point is reached there is a rapid falling off, to the end of the high school course, due in the main to the greater amount of reading required in school work.

"Up to the age of fourteen the reading of a child is promiscuous. Whatever comes to hand he or she reads, but this is the formative period, and before long they settle down pretty definitely to one class of reading, whatever that may be. The lists of periodicals taken in the home show that more attention is needed in this line. A superabundance of daily papers or light story papers is the rule, and a carefully selected list of real newspapers and standard magazines is exceptional.

"The figures gathered concerning the sources of books do not indicate the most significant fact, namely, that good library facilities influence the quality of reading much more than they do the quantity. In Georgetown, Col., for example, which has almost no library facilities, and where 65 per cent. of the pupils borrow their books, almost as much reading is done as in Colorado Springs, but the quality is very inferior. To take a concrete illustration, a seventh-grade Leadville boy who borrows his books submitted the following list of books he had read: "Peck's Bad Boy," "Diamond Dick," "Buffalo Bill," "Jesse James," and "Wandering Billie." A twelve-year-old girl of Grand Junction, who "gets her books at home," has read "The Outlaw's Bride," "Against Fate," "The Beautiful Wretch," "What Love Will Do," "Mona's Choice," "One Life, One Love," and eight more similar ones. These are extreme cases, but they show the tendency.

"Judging from the reports of the children themselves, I have no hesitation in saying that the best reading for children is furnished by the school library; after that the public library, home library, and Sunday school library, in the order named.

"With regard to preference, 95 per cent. of the boys prefer adventure, and 75 per cent. of the girls prefer love stories. That is exactly what they are going to read, and the duty, for the time, of the teacher and librarian is to see that they get adventure and love, pure and true to life, rather than some namby-pamby substitutes for adventure, or false and vicious misrepresentations of the soul's deepest emotion."

JOHN L. BALDWIN A SUICIDE.

Well-Known Philadelphia Politician Shoots Himself Through the Heart.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—John L. Baldwin, at one time actively identified with politics in this city, committed suicide today by shooting himself through the heart in the office of the Atlantic Refining Company, by whom he was employed.

Baldwin represented the Twenty-ninth Ward in Common Council for twelve years, retiring in 1894. Financial affairs, it is said, led to the shooting.

TRAIN ROBBERS DISAPPOINTED.

The Hold-up on the Kansas City Railway, Resulted in a "Wind Haul."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 5.—Last night's hold-up on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway appears to have been a "wind haul."

Wells-Fargo Express Messenger M. E. Hayden, who was bound and covered by one robber while the other rifled the local safe, sent his company a message this morning to the effect that the robbers took nothing of value. This statement is adhered to by the local officials of the express and railway company, who assert that only a few packages of jewelry of no particular value were secured.

The robbers, two in number, have apparently made good their escape.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding twelve visits during the months of January, February, and March, to the works of the Pond Machine Tool Company, Plainfield, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of disappearing gun carriages, and not exceeding three visits to the West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the inspection of the ten-inch Howell counterpoise gun carriage.

Extensions of Leave of Absence—Second Lieut. John W. Barker, Third Infantry, Department of Dakota, one month; Major Louis Brechemin, Surgeon, Department of the Columbia, two months; Capt. William O. Owen, Assistant Surgeon, Department of the Colorado, one month.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, Assistant Judge Advocate General, is detailed as Judge Advocate of the general court-martial appointed to meet at Savannah, Ga., vice Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General, hereby relieved at his own request on account of sickness.

Additional Second Lieut. Frank K. Ferguson, Third Artillery, is assigned to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, First Artillery, Light Battery K, Dec. 25, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Blanchard, deceased.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania, on official business pertaining to the development of smokeless powder.

Navy.

Payma

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Economy in Expenditures, a Short Session, and Only General Laws Are Its Chief Points.

BIENNIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS AGAIN ADVOCATED

Gov. Black Makes an Elaborate Defense of His Improved Civil Service and Asks for Its Extension.

WANTS SCIENTIFIC FORESTRY

Recommends the Creation of a Commission to Investigate the Cause of the Falling Off of the Commerce of the State and to Suggest Plans for Restoring New York City's Commercial Supremacy—Wants Better and Less Extravagant Methods in the Care of the Insane.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—To the annual meeting of the State Legislature, which began here at noon to-day, Gov. Black sent his annual message. It reads as follows:

To the Legislature of New York:

The course of the Legislature now convened will affect in many important respects for a long time to come the policy of the State. I submit the suggestions in this message not only as formal recommendations, but as the expression of an active purpose to aid in carrying them out.

FINANCE.

The valuation of the State is $4,506,985,694. The State tax for the present year is $2.67 on a thousand dollars. This rate produces the sum of $12,033,681.80, of this amount more than $9,000,000 is paid to run the public schools and for the care of the insane. The last subject was placed under State control in the year 1895, so that the tax rate prior to that year was smaller than it can possibly be now or hereafter, and is worthless as a comparison with the rate of later Administrations, which have dealt with these large expenditures. Last year's tax rate can be reduced this year, because the amounts to complete the Capitol and buy Adirondack land will be less. The receipts from licenses to sell liquor, tax on inheritance, &c., were $8,245,172.87, an excess over last year of $314,944.21. The expenditures for asylums, hospitals, reformatories, &c., were $7,362,559.85. The total funded debt of the State on Sept. 30 was $5,765,000. During the year just passed the revenue from the liquor tax law has increased more than $438,000.

BANKING.

There are 212 banks of discount organized under the State law. Last year there were 213. The resources of these institutions have gained in twelve months over $55,000,000; more than 20 per cent. Their discounts and deposits have both increased, the latter nearly $13,000,000. The magnitude of the banking department appears in the total resources of the institutions under its charge, viz., $1,695,274,900, an increase of more than $137,000,000 since the report a year ago.

The condition of any business community is likely to show at the bank. For that reason the figures named express both improvement for last year and encouragement for next.

INSURANCE.

The insurance companies, including fire, marine, life, and casualty, doing business in New York are 228 in number, and represent a capital of $77,820,975, with a surplus of $265,390,505. Their condition appears to be most satisfactory. The insurance business is rapidly increasing. The labors of the Insurance Department during the year 1897 largely exceeded those of any year preceding. The importance of a careful supervision of an enterprise so enormous and far reaching is apparent. Nearly every householder in the State is an investor in one or more of these companies, and all the laws relating to the subject should be carefully framed and considered, to the end that the companies and the people, mutually dependent, shall be guaranteed their respective rights.

RAILROADS.

The law passed by the last Legislature relating to grade crossings will ultimately remove this prolific source of railroad fatalities. The operation of the law will require a considerable annual outlay by the State, but it should be made. The railroad mileage for last year has slightly increased. The number of miles is now over 20,000, and the reports of the Railroad Commission show that the business during the past few months is largely in excess of that for the same months last year.

CANALS.

The work of deepening the canals, for which an appropriation of $9,000,000 was made, cannot be completed for that sum. The amount has been disposed of by payment or contract, and less than two-thirds of the intended improvement has been provided for. Completing the work is the last half of the same project that begun it. It is a subject of the utmost importance. The canals have been a potent factor in the development of the State. The Erie Canal was completed in 1825, and over it for more than seventy years the enormous traffic of the West has found its way to the Atlantic seaboard. The cost of building all the canals, of maintaining them since, and enlarging them now, is upward of $97,628,867.45, and yet the commerce passing over them paid that enormous amount in tolls in less than sixty years. The canal problem is too serious to be decided by the Legislature. The $9,000,000 appropriation was voted by the people. If a further sum is to be expended for the continuance of the work it also should first receive the people's sanction.

EXCISE.

The amount received during the past year from the operation of the excise law was $12,275,247.60. One-third of this amount, over $4,000,000, has been paid the State, and the other two-thirds, over $8,000,000, has been divided among different localities. On the first day of October there were 28,054 licenses outstanding. The number in force before the present law went into effect was 33,437, and the amount of money received therefrom was $3,172,376.58, hardly more than one-quarter of the present income from the same source. The receipts have nearly quadrupled and the number of licenses has decreased almost one-sixth. The records of the police courts in 41 cities and 430 incorporated villages show that, notwithstanding an increase in population, the cases of drunkenness have fallen off to a marked degree. The uniform law and rate of taxation throughout the State have done much to equalize the privileges of this traffic and to remove many of its objectionable features. If amendments are proposed which will improve the present act, I shall favor their adoption.

AGRICULTURE.

The appropriations for this department have been wisely made. The item which has proved the most satisfactory was that to encourage the cultivation of the sugar beet. This industry is now largely experimental, but the results attained this year were such as to justify the liberal co-operation of the State. Inducements to farming in New York are not as great as they formerly were. The development of the West has gradually trenched upon the lucrative employments of the Eastern farmers, until their incomes are small and uncertain, and their burdens almost oppressive. The farmer can never escape his taxes; whatever means of escape may be open to others are closed to him. And in the distribution of the load this fact should be borne in mind, and the Legislature should so treat him as not only to encourage his industry, but to show also that the State is mindful that he, least of all among its citizens, finds exemption from the burden of taxation.

COMMERCE.

I have been so impressed by this subject, in its relation to the State, that I communicate with you, not only for your co-operation, but in the hope of arousing the attention of those most closely in touch with the question, and, therefore, best qualified to handle it. No man can contemplate the past history of New York without feelings of pride. Surrounded at the beginning like her sister Commonwealths with conditions which seemed almost without hope, she has in a few years attained the dimensions of an empire. This transformation has been wrought through the unexampled gifts of nature, and the industry and skill of citizens protected by a wise and just government. If these reflections inspire pride only, without determination, their main value is lost. An inspiration that produces no result is no better than an agreeable recollection. There must be some practical test of the effect of former achievements upon our present energy. This test will be found in the manner in which the people of this State deal with the subject of their commerce in its present situation. That situation is not as it ought to be. It is easily the best in the country, but it is not so much the best as it has been and can be made. The commerce of New York is not increasing as rapidly as that of other ports. Perhaps this is inevitable, for the first of yesterday may be the second to-day, and out of the race to-morrow. But it is not likely that New York is suffering from conditions which she cannot overcome. The conditions which hold her back seem to be neither natural nor general. It is said that the commerce tributary to New York City has been checked and discouraged by a too narrow policy prevailing there with reference to terminal facilities. If this is true, that policy should be corrected, no matter whether it is pursued by the city or by individuals. The facilities of New York belong not to the city or even to the State, but to the country. If by location she is the best point of shipment to foreign markets for Western farmers, then her advantages should be open no more to a Broadway merchant than to a Kansas farmer. And the rights of the latter should not be abridged by restrictions or charges which would drive him to Galveston or New Orleans. Every citizen in this country has a right to get to the sea with his product, no matter whether he lives on the coast or not, and he should not be subjected when there to unreasonable demands from those who have accommodations which he is obliged to employ. Some communities are so placed that their course not only interests, but largely affects, others. To the extent in which this is true, just to that extent has the public the right to advise and direct those so situated. New York City is in this class. Her affairs are not local, but National, and this view receives confirmation in the hands of the general government. Millions of money from the general treasury have been expended in New York with National sanction, and millions more should be expended now in the single project of deepening the approaches to her harbor. But this National aspect cannot be urged when her needs are considered and denied when others claim theirs. This State should open such facilities in New York Harbor as will draw and accommodate every pound of commerce which would naturally come there. The desire on the part of individuals or of the city for rapid accumulations should not prevent this result. The broadest and most liberal policy is the wisest, and the outlay for such a purpose would be repaid ten-fold in pecuniary returns and in the growth and prestige of the State. Neglect or carelessness in dealing with this subject would put New York at a disadvantage with other ports in the United States, and might put the whole country at a disadvantage with Canada. The Canadians are just now discussing this subject, and are relying upon advantages afforded by the St. Lawrence River to attract over that stream the products of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, and other Western States intended for foreign markets. This competition should be feared and met.

In order that this subject may be treated with that consideration and care which its magnitude demands, I recommend that a commission be created to examine into the commerce of New York, the cause of its decline, the means of its revival, and to report conclusions.

THE CAPITOL.

The plans of the Capitol at Albany have been changed so often that they would hardly be recognized by the man who made them, nearly forty years ago. The last change was made and the present plans adopted by the Capitol Commission, Feb. 11, 1896. There will be no further alteration. The structure will be completed, the sheds torn down and the walks laid out, before the 1st day of next October. There has not been a time in the last fifteen years that reasonable effort would not have accomplished these things in twenty-four months.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard still maintains the character which has long entitled it to general commendation. It would be better if it was removed further from political control. If some practical method of doing this can be devised which meets the approval of military men, I shall recommend it. The Guard and Naval Militia consist of about 14,000 of the finest young men of the State. They serve without pay and their reasonable demands should be complied with.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of this State are unsurpassed by those of any other. We should not be satisfied with a system because it is the best in use unless it is the best that can be devised. There is little hope that public money will ever be prudently expended, but if that improbable result should ever be attained I should still be in favor, as I am now, of the greatest liberality in school appropriations. The character of the citizen is largely formed in his childhood, and if more were confined in schoolhouses in their youth there would be fewer confined in other institutions in later life. The right of the State to compel the education of its children is as clear as its duty to protect or punish its citizens. We are spending millions of dollars every year for paupers, criminals, and the insane. Whatever will reduce the number of these unfortunate classes should be done, and the means more effective than all others is the instruction of children. The number of pupils in the public schools this year is 1,203,199, an increase of 27,125 over last year. To maintain these schools the State appropriated $4,981,858 last year, and will be called upon for as much more this. Attendance at school, if not voluntary, should be compelled, for this enormous expenditure should be not only in recognition of the duty of the State to educate its citizens, but a declaration of its right to control them.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE.

New York has in her University an organization nearly as old as the State itself. Its work has established its reputation at home and abroad. Those who plan for the future of the State know that its greatness will depend no less upon its educational interests than upon its material prosperity. All admit the value of elementary education, but many fail to understand that higher education pays equally as well. The common school draws mainly from the State, but for higher institutions the field is boundless. Those who spend years in arduous training seek not the cheapest or the nearest, but the best, and if New York's schools are at the head they will be sought by students from other States. The recent administration of the University knows the methods of reaching desired results. Under it, new currents are setting toward New York. Its field is broadening every year. The best educators believe that system is nearest perfect whose instruction does not end with the period of youth, but continues through the student's life. The library is a chief agency in this continuance. New York, the pioneer in many fields, was the first in this or any country to recognize by statute the efficiency of the public library as a part of its educational plan. We have over five hundred traveling libraries of the best books published. They are loaned for six months to any community requesting them. Other States have adopted this part of our system. Knowledge gained from good books means increased power and better citizenship. The University has seen and developed this idea. Its progress has been rapid, its influence beneficent and lasting. Local free public libraries are springing up under its lead. In the last four years the number of libraries has increased from 201 to 340, and the books from 404,616 to 1,038,618. There is careful discrimination in favor of the best books; for reading produces evil as well as good results. It is a ladder which may be used to climb to the summit or descend to the pit. Thousands of doubtful books are yearly disapproved and local authorities are glad to accept the University's intelligent supervision. No State has before dealt with this question on so broad a plane. Our State Library is by far the largest and most efficient maintained by any State. It is the centre of a great work, the strongest ally of the public schools, and its influence develops constantly. New York has been the teacher in these vital, new ideas and has received, the world over, most generous recognition. Its place in this important field is that of acknowledged leadership.

CHARITIES.

There are more than 1,000 charitable institutions and private charitable organizations in this State. About 70,000 people are cared for at an expense of over $20,000,000. There are twenty-two institutions wholly or partly maintained at the public expense. It is proper and humane to care for the incompetent poor, but there has been sometimes a degree of extravagance in this direction which should never be tolerated again. Some institutions have been constructed at a cost of over $1,000 for each inmate. Such an expenditure should not discourage the humane purpose of the State, but it should be the last example of the reckless indifference sometimes shown by public officials to the rights of the State and their own obligations.

THE INSANE.

All of the dependent insane are now cared for in State hospitals. They receive skillful medical treatment and proper nursing. Nearly 1,000 returned to their homes last year cured, and more than 800 were sufficiently improved to warrant their discharge. The chief object of these institutions should be, both from the standpoint of benevolence and economy, to effect the largest possible number of cures. The annual cost of maintenance, $186 for each patient, seems high, and perhaps might be reduced, but if this cost were reduced the facilities supplied must also be curtailed. This would probably cause a decrease in the percentage of cures. There would be nothing made by a smaller expense for each patient, if the number of patients was increased enough to offset the saving. If the cost of maintenance can be reduced without materially affecting the number of recoveries, it should be done, for the amount, almost $5,000,000, paid yearly for insane paupers is a large figure to be added to the taxes.

The condition of some of the asylums around the City of New York should be corrected. They are not suitable for the habitation of large numbers. Imperfect ventilation and drainage render them unhealthy, while their frail construction is insufficient either to keep out the cold or withstand for a minute the ravages of fire. There are two extremes in this State in the care of the insane. One is so extravagant and the other so poor that both deserve censure. The State is paying every dollar it ought for its pauper insane. Money enough has been expended to provide comfortable quarters for every inmate, but waste in some places and neglect in others have produced the extremes I describe. The first cannot be corrected, for the outlay is made, but the last can and ought to be without delay. All the money to be paid out for new buildings should be devoted for some time to come to the institutions around New York City, and the amount thus expended should be increased to the utmost limit by keeping the expenses of other institutions, now well provided for, down to the smallest figure. Whatever structures are built should be comfortable and substantial, nothing more, and the practice of erecting palaces at the public expense for the accommodation of paupers has, I hope, seen its last example.

A pauper is not, because of his insanity, entitled to extravagant fare or gorgeous surroundings. The large majority of farmers and mechanics live in the humblest way and contribute by tax to the support of State institutions. Justice to them will not permit, and humanity to the insane does not require, that lavish and reckless outlay which characterizes the quarters holding some of the State's insane.

I do not consider the present commission in any way responsible for this condition. I have visited some of the insane establishments and their management is worthy of commendation, but I would enjoin upon such management the constant recollection that the expenses of these inmates are paid by many thousands on the outside whose surroundings are far less comfortable.

PRISONS.

The difficult task of providing work for prisoners without competing with honest labor appears to have been successfully discharged. The operation of the present law is reported to be satisfactory. Nearly two-thirds of the convicts in the State prisons are now employed, and within three months the commission expects that means will be provided to employ all those who are able to work. It seems likely that the present law will solve the question of convict labor, and at the same time render the prisons self-supporting.

One defect connected with prison management has been often discussed, but never corrected. It is the law relating to the Elmira Reformatory. The authority of the managers there over inmates is too arbitrary and extensive. The courts often find that sentences intended to be slight, are prolonged for years. A boy can be retained in that institution at the managers' discretion for the maximum term for which he might have been sent to State prison by the court. The Judge imposing the sentence may never have complied any such duration. It not infrequently happens that boys committing their first offense jointly with and tempted by an old offender are sent to Elmira and kept there for years after their associate in the same offense, a hardened criminal, has been discharged from prison. The managers have power also to transfer inmates to the State prison, for their unexpired terms, to bring them back again to the reformatory, to release them on parole, and retake them at discretion. This system may result in gross abuse. A prisoner's term should not depend upon the will of his keeper. The court should fix it. The court will be impartial, the keeper may not be. The court will punish only for the crime already done, the keeper may punish for slighter causes arising afterward.

It is just to reduce the term for the good behavior of the convict, but the limit beyond which his confinement should not go should be determined by the Judge who tried him.

LABOR.

The upheavals so often occurring through the disagreements of labor and its employers point to a far greater degree of danger and discontent than those upheavals expose. The present method of dealing with this subject seems to me inadequate. The labor bureaus in this State are as efficient as their authority permits them to be, but an agency that only corrects, but does not prevent, cannot meet the needs of the present day, and will be further every year from meeting the needs of the future. If present conditions continue, disputes will frequently arise, and I believe it would be wise to encourage the method of University Settlement. No man can be a fair judge who does not understand both sides; and while he may acquire this understanding after the trouble has arisen, his capacity to effect a settlement is greatly reduced because of the inflammation which invariably goes with a declared grievance. It is not only harder to settle a dispute when opponents have come face to face, but in the case of labor troubles large sums of money are lost while the dispute goes on. The plan of University Settlement is not so much to compose differences as to prevent their occurrence. Its wisdom is obvious.

But the seed of labor troubles lies in the practically unrestricted immigration by which this country allows itself to be overrun. There is no safety in protection against foreign goods if we allow free trade in foreign labor. A tariff on goods made abroad covers only half the difficulty if the men who made them there are permitted to come here and make the same goods in New York. An article made for half a dollar there will be made for the same price here. Those who have watched the recent troubles in this country will recall that many of them were with cheap and uneducated labor, employed because it was cheap and uneducated, and for wages with which no self-respecting American could keep his soul and body together. As long as such labor comes here just so long wages will go down, work will be scarce, and those who must have decent wages because they must live in a decent way will find employment hard to get.

If the laboring people of this State will understand the real cause of their trouble, and remove that, they will have less need of legislation. They should make their views known to Congress through their own petitions, and the Legislature should aid them by its expression. If through their efforts one of the greatest abuses now existing in the United States could be checked, they would perform a lasting service.

In connection with this labor problem, I make these three suggestions: First, that immigration be checked; second, that a fair rate of wages be paid laborers; the public at least should deal justly; third, that in opposing strikes by armed men some method should be adopted which would not at the first discharge of firearms produce those fatal, tragic results which have caused a recent event to be universally deplored.

THE FORESTS.

A Scientific Method of Caring for Adirondack Forests Recommended.

The project urged in my first message, of acquiring Adirondack lands, has been fully entered upon. I am strongly in favor of its continuance. With the appropriation of $1,000,000 made by the last Legislature the Forest Preserve Board has acquired over 250,000 acres at an average cost of $3.74 per acre, increasing the ownership of the State from 869,341 acres to nearly 1,120,000. Many tracts of ground most desirable from every point of view have been added to the State's possessions.

I am more than ever impressed with the importance of this subject, and of the necessity of the State's acquiring and preserving the great forests. I referred last year to their value as a health resort, and as a means of renewing the decreasing supply of water. There are other considerations not less important than those then urged. They are found in the rapidly diminishing supply of timber, and in the great demands made upon the spruce forests by the pulp mills of the Adirondack region. The present Constitution of the State prohibits cutting timber on State lands. This prohabition will sometime be changed, for its continuance, except under conditions which ought not long to exist, would be unwise. It is no better for the State than for an individual to allow trees to fall and decay, when by cutting them substantial revenue might be obtained. The science of forestry has demonstrated that trees of a certain age and maturity can be cut, not to the detriment, but to the advantage, of those remaining. The life of a tree is measured, and, whether it is removed by man or falls by its own weight, its destruction is certain. If removed and sold the price goes to the owner, the process supplies work to the laborer, and the lumber supplies a need which is harder every year to fill. On the other hand, if the tree falls by itself mankind receives no benefit, but the small trees around it that are crushed and bent are destroyed, when they might be saved if immediately relieved from its weight.

Nearly every product springing from the earth can be gathered and nature will renew the supply. Trees are no exception. Forests of spruce and pine can be cut over at intervals varying with conditions. The remaining smaller trees will grow faster because the larger ones are removed. This process not only yields revenue and improves the forests, but it greatly increases the quantity of timber which the forests will produce. In the Adirondacks I understand that the yield of spruce timber to the acre is now about 2,500 feet, while in forests that have been cared for, where the cutting has been judiciously done, the yield is from 30,000 to 40,000 feet to the acre; from twelve to sixteen times as much. This larger yield from the cultivated forests occurs at intervals of comparatively few years in length, while in the Adirondacks, neglected and misused, a single crop seems to have been considered the end.

The supply demanded by the pulp mills is another great consideration. Many millions of dollars are invested in the ninety-one mills of this State. Spruce trees in enormous quantities are required to supply them. The pulp industry as well as the lumber trade should be protected. These two industries confer benefits which reach as far as any other industry now carried on. The pulp goes into paper, the lumber into houses, and all our population feels in some way the contribution of those two trades. Thousands of men are employed in the Adirondacks who earn their living in these vocations. The process of State acquisition should go on, not only because the needs of all the people are greater than the needs of any, but because a wise pursuit of this policy will be followed by pronounced benefits to the State, to the industries I have named, and to those people feeding upon them. In Germany and France, and, I understand, to some extent in New Hampshire, scientific forestry has long been followed. The results have been productive beyond the comprehension of those people, who, in this State, have stood by and without effort or protest, seen their magnificent forests gradually swept away. The Constitution should not be amended until the people have learned prudence instead of waste and have equipped themselves with knowledge and experience adequate to the care of this great domain. Our conditions here are not like those in Germany or France, but in what respects they differ few can tell.

There are students here who have made a careful study of the forests, their capacities and needs. The number of these gentlemen I understand to be increasing, for through the labors of several of our citizens of great generosity and public spirit, the subject has been studied and discussed, and upon the general ignorance relating to this question there is beginning to be some light. The knowledge necessary to the proper treatment of the woods, must come largely through experiment. It cannot be had unless the means of acquiring it are provided. I believe the means can be secured best through the purchase by the State of a tract of ground covered with those trees which are to be the subject of experiment. Such a tract the State could set apart and gain from it the knowledge which will enable it by and by to deal with the millions of acres it has already and will in the meantime acquire. The time will come when the State will sell timber to the lumbermen, spruce to the pulp mills, reap a large revenue for itself and still retain the woods, open to the public, protecting the sources of water, growing and yielding under intelligent cultivation. The management of this experiment should not be subject to the vicissitudes of politics. It should be placed in charge of the Regents or of the Trustees of Cornell University or of some similar body not subject to political change. The State should pay such reasonable sum as may be needed to administer the plan. Reports should be made to the Governor and the Legislature annually of progress and results. The income from the tract so acquired should be paid to the State and the land itself should become the absolute property of the State, and a part of the forest preserve, at the expiration of a period named.

I believe such a plan would be soon, if not at once, self-sustaining, for the trees now ready to be cut would produce immediate revenue, and such revenue would be repeated at short intervals. The benefits could be hardly overstated, and in this direction, as in many others, the wisdom of New York entering upon a comparatively new and untried field, would be finally approved.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Black Plan Defended by the Government.

The law enacted last year, known as the Lexow bill, is the best civil service law this State ever had. It is a distinct gain over previous laws in the direction which the best friends of the service most desire. The information of the public upon the subject of civil service reform is more imperfect than that upon any other subject so generally discussed. Most men are for or against it with reasons and information so slight that their opinions are of little value. There is nothing in the new law and there was nothing in the old, to prevent removals with or without cause. There was no restriction under either. Places could also be filled regardless of the law if those employed to administer, chose to nullify. The same opportunity exists now, but in a less degree. Some who are unfamiliar with the subject fear that under the present law some injury may be done to the public service in New York City. Such fear has no basis, for three reasons. First: A large number of officers appointed three years ago, and whose places will be filled again now, belong to the class which has never been controlled by any so-called civil service law. Heads of departments, deputies, secretaries, stenographers, and all others holding relations of confidence or peculiar responsibility, have always been exempted under every law. Second: Because it is harder to cheat the new law than the old and third: Because a majority of the employes of New York City are the creations of the same political forces that have just returned to power, and such employes have never been removed. It certainly was no fault of the new law, that over 15,000 whom Tammany Hall left in office three years ago, at the time of her inglorious departure, she finds still there on her triumphant return. I mention this last circumstance to place the credit where it belongs, and without professing to see in it any superiority of the old civil service law under which these appointments were originally made, and to this day uninterruptedly enjoyed.

A better understanding of the subject and of the laws and rules which attempt to control it would readjust the standing of disputants and place many whose feelings are now hostile in the attitude of friendship. That abuses exist in the service is true, whether admitted or not. The public gets less for its money than individuals get for theirs. The office-holding class while in theory the servant of the people, enjoys the privilege which many other servants do, of getting from their employers much they have not earned. The power of this class is large, and will not, with its consent, be decreased. It should not with the consent of the public be enlarged. The people will not be wise if they permit its influence to extend where they cannot control it if they choose. For these reasons I have never favored indefinite tenure in office. Such tenure might result in better service, but would quite as likely result in worse. While the service might not be the best, it might still not be bad enough to justify removal. The one thing morally certain in a fixed plan of indefinite continuance in office is that place holders would be beyond the people's reach. I do not believe this would raise the efficiency of the service. The knowledge in an employe that his place can be taken from him is more likely than any other influence to make his work such that his superiors will not wish to remove him. His accomplishments are his protection. This is proved in every department of the State where competent men have retained their places under all administrations for years. And while they protect themselves, the public is also protected by retaining the right to dismiss. This right the public should never surrender. In this country no office-holding class should ever be created. Such class would be inconsistent with the principles, the history, and every purpose of a government like this. The people should retain control. They employ and pay and should so far retain the management of their business as to keep whom they desire and discharge whom they please. They should also be free to select help as men select theirs, regarding every quality which makes applicants desirable or the reverse.

These propositions seem to me plain and correct. If they are, then that law is the best which comes nearest to carrying them out. Perhaps this can be done better than the Lexow bill will do it, but the Lexow bill is now doing and will hereafter do better than any law heretofore has done. The Constitution of the State requires that places in the civil service shall be bestowed according to merit and fitness, to be determined in competitive examinations. Under the old law and the rules carrying it into effect, merit and fitness for the State service were determined by examinations which, in my judgment, were utterly inadequate. They made success or failure depend mainly upon the educational attainments of the applicant. The examination papers in recent years, for entrance to the State's employ, show this to be true. Qualities of character, habits, tact, endurance, played little part in the result. The importance of such qualities no one disputes. Their value is such that no private business anywhere engages help without an examination which embraces them. The servants of the public should not be inferior to the servants of individuals, and a system which does not discover such inferiority is defective. The Lexow bill remedies that precise defect. Its operation has not in any way diminished the educational tests of the old system, and was not intended to do so, but it added to the scholastic examination another which should disclose and take into account those necessary qualifications which the first examination left out. The standard of merit under the old rules was not diminished by the new. The first required at least 70 per cent. out of 100, the second at least 35 out of 50. Everything required then is required still, and if a candidate fails in the examination for scholarship or merit, he cannot take the second for the qualities which prove his fitness. There is, therefore, no chance for incompetent persons to be crowded into public service. The requirements are not narrowed; they are enlarged. Many who could enter the service under the old system would fall under the new.

If a fitness examination is required, somebody must hold it. Those most competent to do so are they who know the precise qualifications required. This would mean the person for whom the services were to be rendered. Furthermore, if examinations are conducted by different authorities, there will be less chance of favoritism than if both are held by a single examiner. The larger the number of examiners the less chance of collusion, for all must agree to defraud the law or it cannot be done.

It is said that the head of a department may be dishonest. That is true, but there is no certainty that an examining board will not be afflicted in the same way. The criticism aimed at one reaches both. The fear that this law will not work well is founded upon the suspicion that the appointing power may not be faithful, but the success of the system in any event must rely upon the good faith either of the officer appointing or of the examining board, or both. This means only that every undertaking must depend upon the integrity of those who carry it out. All relations rest upon confidence, and against their failure through betrayal there is no safeguard except the character of men and the restraints of law. The head of a department is no more likely to fall short than a member of a civil service commission. Both may have been appointed by the Governor. Likelihood would be no greater if both were elected by the people. Besides, a department is responsible for the person it appoints, while a commission has no responsibility for the person it recommends. If there is an intention to evade the law, the power of the commissioner in that direction are far greater than those of the head of a department. The former deals with all departments, the latter with only one.

The rules under the new law are in my opinion an improvement upon those previously in use. For example, the old rules kept a person who had passed an examination on the list for a year, under the new he must notify the board every three months that he desires his name retained and is willing to accept employment in the State's service. The old rules allowed a candidate on the eligible list to refuse employment three times, and to keep his place there until the third refusal. The present rules compel him to accept the first offer of employment or his name is stricken from the roll and can be restored only by another examination. The reason for these changes is sound. The old rules sometimes seriously embarrassed a department in need of help. A demand upon the civil service board might receive the name of a candidate who had died or left the State a year before. This difficulty was obviated by the new rule which requires every candidate to keep in touch with the board by a notice every three months. The same name could formerly be sent to three different departments, one after another, so that each of the three was subjected to the delay and trouble of learning for itself that the name submitted was dead. This produced embarrassment depending upon the urgency of the business requiring attention. This was corrected by striking the name from the list after the first refusal or failure to accept.

The report from the Civil Service Board and its Secretary, whose long experience gives their opinions weight, is that the department never worked as well as it does to-day. I am in favor of making it still more efficient, and for that purpose I make the following recommendations. A larger force and better accommodations should be given the Civil Service Board. Its examiners should be the best, and their salaries fixed accordingly. The appropriations for this department have been too small. With the amount available, it has been cramped to the extent of greatly impairing its value. Examinations should be held frequently and in many places. The list should be constantly recruited, and all names kept off of persons who are dead or unwilling to accept employment from the State. Upon the efficiency of the Civil Service Department depends in great measure the efficiency of every other. It should be active, competent, and well managed. It is a regular department of the State, feeding all others, and unless it can properly discharge its functions it is not an aid, but an obstruction. The changes I propose will necessitate more work, which will require more money. Both are necessary to make the department what it ought to be. I am in favor of repairing one and providing the other. The suggestion has been made that the new law and rules require too many examinations. This is not a fair objection. The system is designed for the public good, and not for the comfort of individuals. The objection has no foundation even from the standpoint of the applicant, for the anxiety to hold public office is strong enough to make men undergo the inconvenience necessary to attain it. If the objection was stripped of its pretense, it would be found to consist not in reluctance at meeting the inconvenience of applying, but in aversion to taking the examination at all. Examinations are required, and no instance of evasion either by the Civil Service Board or by any department should be tolerated. I believe the law and the rules and the department are more efficient now than ever before. I will aid in making them still better and help to modify or abolish anything that stands in the way.

ROADS.

The opinion is growing that some method must soon be adopted which will improve the country roads. The system now in general use allows the highway taxes to be paid in work. The result is poor roads, with little sign of improvement. Under the law of this State, any town or county now has the right to adopt the plan of paying this tax in money. In the few cases in which the latter plan has been adopted, the result has given great satisfaction. The money system can be so pursued as to insure the expenditure of a stated amount upon each mile of road in a town, leaving a surplus to be devoted each year to the roads most in need of it. It is urged by many whose judgment and experience are valuable that the Legislature should enact a law compelling all highway taxes to be paid in money. This may finally be done. I would recommend, however, that before such law is passed, the towns and counties of the State avail themselves of their privilege under the statute of adopting the money system. The experience thus gained will probably satisfy the farmers that the plan now in use should be abandoned.

I call special attention to this subject because the need of improvement is apparent and admitted, and because the benefits following it would be extensive. Many sections of the State, unsurpassed in beauty and fertility, are neglected and almost unknown, because the condition of the highways affording the only approach makes them difficult of access. A good road is one of the chief elements of the value of a farm. If its fertility be slight, it may still be desirable if its location and surroundings are attractive and the approaches suitable. In many parts of this country, notably in New England, farm values which had been reduced by the competition of the West have been, in great measure, restored by the demand for Summer homes. Every such community finds itself benefited to the extent of its power to attract investments from the towns and cities. Its markets are enlarged, the price of all commodities raised, railroad facilities are improved, and those changes which the expenditure of money is likely to create are largely realized. New York has natural advantages unsurpassed by any State. Better roads will bring them more generally into view.

TAXATION.

The laws relating to taxation in this State are inadequate. They are uniform in terms, but not in application. A law that is not uniformly applied is not just, and if no machinery can be devised to carry it into full operation, the law itself should be changed.

The question of levying and collecting taxes is the most serious with which we deal. No subject reaches further, and none is more difficult of just solution. Discrimination in enforcement results not only in injustice, but often in hardship. The class for which there is the least hope of escape is the class in which generally there is the least ability to pay. Whoever else escapes, the freeholder will be caught. Sooner or later this subject must be dealt with and the law governing it reformed. Several States are now making careful inquiries upon which subsequent legislation may be framed. This State has never evaded its duty or fallen behind in fair and enlightened laws. Some agency should be created which will consider the subject with the care its gravity demands and report to you or your successors some scheme to correct the evil so generally acknowledged.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

Public money is too freely spent. This ought to be checked, and could be if private efforts were as strenuous as public utterances. The main obstacle in the way of reduction is that it curtails the benefits which some community, class, or person has heretofore enjoyed, and invariably results in protest and opposition from that particular source. Economy in the abstract excites universal enthusiasm, but abstract economy is of no value whatever. It must be applied somewhere before a gain is made, and in the process of the change from economy in general to economy in particular the passive desire for one becomes active hostility to the other. There are many ways in which every person of experience in public affairs knows that large reductions could be made without the slightest injury to the public interests. There would be a denial of benefits to individuals, but no injustice. In this connection I call attention to one particular abuse. I refer to this one, not with any intention to exclude, but rather to illustrate, others. It is the subject of public printing. The practice has long existed of printing, by thousands, public documents which have no value. They are never distributed and seldom called for. They are piled up and stored by the load, and in time disposed of at a fraction of a cent a pound for waste. Ordering without discrimination or check is vicious, with no feature to redeem it. The responsibility for printing reports or documents relating to any subject should be placed upon those having the subject in charge. No order should be given or filled except upon the certificate of those intrusted with the right to give it. In this way it will be possible to track the extravagance to some responsible head. If this were done an enormous saving could be made in this single item.

I earnestly solicit the co-operation of the Legislature upon the subject of expenditures, enjoining upon you the need of careful discrimination between those matters which tend to and are required by the general good, and those others which are demanded only for local purposes, or upon the still narrower ground of personal desire.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

I referred last year to the subject of biennial sessions. I refer to it again, adhering to my original belief that a session every two years could pass all the laws required by the State, greatly reduce expenses, remove the danger which increases every year from over-legislation, give the laws a chance to be understood, protect those interests subject to measures known as strikes, and relieve the people from the complications and uncertainties into which excessive legislation is sure to plunge them. The wisdom of the biennial session has forced itself upon nearly all the States. Out of forty-five States thirty-nine have adopted it, and in comparatively few cases where it prevails are extra sessions held. These extra sessions are sometimes called by the Governor for specific purposes, and no other can be considered. This change would involve a modification of the terms of Senators and Assemblymen. I believe the people would approve it, and in my judgment that Legislature will render a great service which takes the first step toward submitting the question to them.

SHORT AND ACTIVE SESSION.

I shall be glad if the Legislature realizes the importance of an early adjournment. In order that this may be had, I recommend that work should begin as speedily as possible after you convene. This course is necessary in order to finish your duties at an early day. It is desirable for another reason, quite as important, viz., that such legislation as you pass may reach the Governor before adjournment. It is a mistake to pass a large number of bills near the close of a session. In the confusion of the last days the Legislature cannot consider; it can only relax. At the adjournment on the 24th of April last there were left for the Governor 783 bills to be examined, considered, and disposed of in thirty days, including Sundays. At least a week was required to classify and arrange them, leaving about three weeks which could be devoted to their consideration. The work of the Executive under such conditions must be imperfect. If laws ought to be passed by the Legislature, they ought to be considered by the Governor. If bills are disposed of by him at the rate of forty a day, they cannot be well examined.

There should be opportunity for conference and discussion between the Executive and members of the Legislature. This will afford both a better understanding of measures proposed.

I advise that only such acts be passed as have general application. Cases are rare where the need for local or special legislation exists. A large part of our laws serve no desirable end whatever. They increase the expense, confuse existing law, and are often trivial and uncertain in their character.

I hope the public interests will be carefully separated from those smaller interests which are sometimes so closely blended with the public that the line of separation is obscure.

I shall not be unmindful, in the discharge of my own duties, of the suggestions I have made to you.

FRANK S. BLACK.

Executive Chamber, Albany, Jan. 5, 1898.

SUGAR BEETS IN BOHEMIA.

Acreage Reduced and Prices for the Crops Falling Off.

Farmers who have recently gone into sugar-beet raising will be interested in the following report concerning sugar-beet culture, which is forwarded by United States Consul Stephan at Annaberg: "According to a report from Prague, it is expected that a considerable reduction will take place next year in the area of the land devoted to the culture of sugar beets in Bohemia. The reason for this is, on one hand, the high prices prevailing in the grain market; on the other, the very low prices paid for the beets. In many parts, particularly Central Bohemia, the area of land hitherto devoted to beet culture was reduced 20 per cent., and, instead, sown with Winter grain. A still greater reduction is likely to take place next Spring, when, owing to the continual decrease of the sugar prices, it is expected that very low prices for beets will be paid. The prices for this year's crop are already on a very low level. At Kolin the price for 220 pounds of sugar beets ranged from 70 to 72 kreuzers, (34 to 35 cents,) and only in exceptional instances as high as 80 to 90 kreuzers, (39 to 44 cents,) those farmers faring even worse who had not used the seed furnished them by the sugar refineries, since they received only 45 to 50 kreuzers (22 to 25 cents) for 220 pounds. From the reports from different localities it is estimated that the next beet crop will be reduced in quantity as much as one-third."

On the same subject Consul Roosevelt reports from Brussels: "The beet roots, somewhat richer in saccharine than those of last year, were easily worked, and gave a fine yield of sugar. The richness of the plant varied from 13½ to 14 per cent. The selling price just now is very low, and the prospects are that contracts with farmers for next year's harvest will be at a very much reduced rate. The seventeen factories at Mons have worked on an average about 396,000,000 pounds of beet roots in eight weeks. * * * The yield of beet roots averaged from 72,600 pounds to 79,200 pounds per hectare, (2,474 acres.)"

An Accurately Timed Greeting.

Just as Parke Godwin was leaving his home in this city to go to the Players Club on New Year's Eve, he received, by mail, a pretty card with the compliments of J

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Il Trovatore—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:10.
DALY'S—As You Like It—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Royal Box—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
GARDEN—The Nancy Hanks—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Captain Impudence—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Circus Girl—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Governors—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Hans Huckebein—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—As You Like It—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Kodak Pictures—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—The Salt of the Earth—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—Pousse Café—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements.—Page 14.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

A STATE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

The bill which Senator NUSSBAUM is about to press in the Legislature for a State bankruptcy law proceeds on general sound principles. It is, in fact, on the same lines as the bill now pending before the House of Representatives, introduced by Judge HENDERSON of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. It is of course, infinitely better that we should have a good law for the whole country, but if that cannot be secured, it is the duty of the Legislature to provide a good law for the State.

The advocates of a National law must draw encouragement from the fact that the greatest trading State in the Union, where 60 per cent. of all the bank clearings of the country are made, should be seeking a law on the lines of proposed National legislation. And as New York is the greatest market not only for the purchase but also for the sale of commodities, it is significant that the interests of creditors and debtors are impartially guarded. Senator NUSSBAUM'S bill, indeed, goes one step further than the bill proposed in the House. It requires that if an insolvent's assets amount to less than 50 per cent. of his debts, he must obtain the assent of a majority of his creditors, both in number and in amount, in order to secure a legal release. This we regard as a fair and prudent requirement. It is a sound presumption that any man conducting his business honestly and carefully, keeping proper books of account, must know that his debts are excessive long before they reach an amount double that of his assets. When he ascertains that fact, it is no longer his own property he is managing, but that of others, and it is his duty to make the true condition of things known. Where his losses are both great and sudden, and can be shown to be beyond his own control, he will not find it difficult to get the assent of a majority of his creditors to his release. It will plainly be to their advantage to give such assent if he is an honest and fairly capable business man. But if he has been hopelessly negligent and possibly tricky, it is to the interest of the whole community that he should not be released to resume business. It must be remembered that release from indebtedness is in all cases a privilege to be granted only on conditions that will promote honesty and enterprise.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Some of the recommendations Gov. BLACK makes to the Legislature impress one by their quaint and homespun quality. The proposition that "the public money is too freely spent" is not only indisputable but is put tersely and with such point that it may become a quotable axiom. He makes the practice of printing thousands of copies of worthless reports a subject of sharp censure; he hopes the practice of erecting palaces for paupers has seen its last example; he declares that there has been no time in the last fifteen years when the State Capitol might not have been finished in twenty-four months of reasonable effort,—which is a dig in the ribs for Govs. MORTON, FLOWER, HILL, and CLEVELAND—and he promises that the work shall be done, the ugly sheds torn down, and the walks laid out by October.

These are satisfactory utterances. So are his declarations that the National Guard should be further removed from political control and that the tax laws of the State ought to be examined and revised by a competent commission. What he has to say about the forest preserve is sound and sensible. One of the most creditable chapters in the record of Gov. BLACK'S administration will be that one which sets forth his efforts in behalf of the forests. He ventures to predict that the present Constitutional prohibition on all cutting of timber on State lands will be changed. Every intelligent person knows that the science of forestry not only permits but insists on the cutting of trees that have got their growth. The timber becomes a source of revenue and the young trees have a better chance. But in the Constitutional Convention of 1894 the fear prevailed that if cutting was not absolutely prohibited it would be impossible to protect the preserve against the vandal lumbermen. Until some adequate protection has been devised the people will not amend the prohibition.

It is when Gov. BLACK reaches the subject of the civil service laws that the old Adam that is in our partisan and spoils-loving Chief Executive reveals itself. To put it briefly, he makes a specious and fair-sounding plea for a system of appointments that opens the door to pretty much all the miserable abuses that have been remedied by the civil service reform legislation. The Lexow law of last year, dividing the examinations into two parts and putting that for "fitness" into the hands of the appointing officer, has the Governor's entire approval. Who, he asks in a bland and ingenuous way that will instantly convince LOUIS F. PAYN and GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE of his entire sincerity, who can be a better judge of the fitness of an applicant than the head of the department in which he is to work? And who, we may add, could be more grateful for this confidence in their powers of judgment and selection than those unflinching old civil service reformers, PAYN and ALDRIDGE?

IT MUST BE FACED.

Gov. BLACK dodges the canal scandal. No one would imagine from his matter-of-fact and perfunctory observations on the subject of the improvement that it was one which perturbs the minds of the chiefs of his party with grave anxieties. "The nine-million-dollar appropriation was voted by the people," he says; "if a further sum is to be expended for the continuance of this work it also should first receive the people's sanction." This remark would have made Bunsby envious. It is so true and so solemn. Does the Governor apprehend that the Legislature might attempt to make up the seven-million-dollar deficiency in the fund for deepening the canals by a special tax on the people or by taking the amount from the State funds? Those are the only constitutional alternatives to borrowing with the sanction of the people. The choice of either by the Republicans at Albany would give us Democratic Governors at the next three elections.

The Governor may dodge the Adams-Aldridge scandal. The Legislature may shirk it. The Republican Party can neither dodge nor shirk it on the day of reckoning with the people, which falls this year on Nov. 8. Nor will the people be fooled by the sophistications of any whitewashing commission of inquiry. The light of publicity will be turned on relentlessly from some quarter, and the responsibility for the misrepresentations by which the people were persuaded to enter upon this work by authorizing the State to borrow $9,000,000 when the sum actually required was $16,000,000 will be definitely fixed. Whatever private understandings may exist between Mr. PLATT and Mr. CROKER in regard to the minor interests of city patronage, no one believes that it involves the great prize of the Governorship and the control of the Legislature. The canal scandal will put both into Democratic hands unless it is treated with perfect frankness and honesty by the Governor and the Legislature.

There will be a further penalty. The people will refuse to vote any more money, and the money so far expended, all of it under false pretenses, will be lost and the canal system will in all probability go to ruin. Does the Republican Party think it can become responsible for sins of that magnitude without being sent headlong into protracted retirement? ADAMS and ALDRIDGE have confessed too much or not enough. The scandal is partly revealed already. There will be no peace and no rest until the whole truth is out.

GOOD JURIES.

It is an extremely encouraging sign that the scheme for securing jury reform is being taken up by the Chamber of Commerce and other business organizations.

These bodies represent the classes that are at once deeply interested in good juries and that suffer most from the present imperfect and unequal system for obtaining juries. They represent also the classes from whom it is particularly desirable that juries should be drawn, since they have generally a fair standard of intelligence, are men of affairs, with experience that ought to make them both sensible and just, and with a sense of personal responsibility.

We would by no means hold that jurors should be taken exclusively from among the rich or the highly educated, and there is not much danger of any such arrangement. But these business organizations represent the small dealers as well as the large, and some of them the workingmen as well. The real evil of the present mode of securing jurors is that it makes jury duty very vexatious and costly to those whose time is worth anything to themselves, while it is attractive only to those whose time is practically worthless. The reform proposes, by reducing the time not actually spent in jury service, but in attendance subject to the call of the Court, to the lowest practicable limit, and by doing away with useless requirements, to make it possible for a self-supporting citizen to perform his duty without too great sacrifice. That is clearly in the interest of the whole community.

THE MAYOR AND THE SCHOOLS.

That was an extraordinary explosion of the Mayor's, on the occasion of the visit to him of two members of the Board of Education. These gentlemen had made an appointment with Mr. VAN WYCK to talk over the affairs of their department. It is the Tammany contention that the Mayor has the right to remove the members of the board. The right is, however, so doubtful that a bill was introduced into the Legislature to put it beyond dispute. How it is expected to carry this Democratic measure through a Republican Legislature remains to be seen. But, in the meanwhile, the question of the Mayor's power is one for the courts. Mr. HUBBELL and Mr. TAFT had called upon the Mayor in order to arrange for the earliest possible determination of it, and expecting to abide by that determination, though they were quite aware that the Mayor would remove them and fill their places with members of "the organization" if he could. The course they took was calculated to diminish friction and avoid delay, and in taking it they were acting not only as good citizens, but as courteous and considerate men.

The extraordinary exhibition of bad manners to which the Mayor treated them must have astonished them very much. It must have pained everybody who read it, for Mayor VAN WYCK'S fellow-citizens are just beginning to make his acquaintance, and every New Yorker must have enough of municipal pride to wish that the Mayor may have the manners of a gentleman. The matter of his remarks was as discouraging as the manner. He told the Commissioners, what they knew before, that he would dismiss them if he could, and he told them that he would do this especially because they had been engaged in importing teachers from outside of the city.

This is a serious business. Everybody knows that education was one of the public interests that Mayor STRONG'S accession found in a very bad way. The school system of New York was about the most discreditable of that of any great American city. It was far surpassed by the systems of towns of less than a tenth of its population. It could not be got out of the rut into which it had fallen, and reformed under the direction of those who were themselves a part of the thing to be reformed. Accordingly the board, while leaving the general mass of teachers untouched, sent outside for men who had made reputations by the introduction or application of better methods than those which had prevailed here.

Thereby they did a distinct public service. The improvement in the school buildings is evident to everybody, but experts declare that the improvement in methods of instruction is equally marked. The reform of the schools is one of the great benefits of Mayor STRONG'S administration. It has been opposed, out of mere inertia and the spirit of routine, by a large part of the teaching force, who resent the importation of teachers because it brought with it a new method of teaching, which had to be learned. When Mayor VAN WYCK takes the side of these malcontents, and rudely denounces the Commissioners who have made the change, he indicates his purpose to degrade the schools to their old level and to undo the beneficent work that has been accomplished. He may find the attempt a very serious matter for "the organization." The mere announcement that he means to make it is a very discouraging revelation as regards himself.

POSTHUMOUS FREETHINKING.

"Sir," observed Dr. JOHNSON, upon the appearance of MALLET'S edition of the works of Lord BOLINGBROKE, "the man was a scoundrel and a coward; a scoundrel, because he charged a blunderbuss against religion and morality; a coward, because he had not resolution enough to fire it off himself, but left a half a crown to a beggarly Scotchman to pull the trigger after his death."

The "exhibition," as the doctors say, of this anecdote seems to be "indicated," as they also say, by the publication of the will of the late HENRY M. TABER, although we expressly disclaim any intention to apply the Johnsonian epithets. Mr. TABER in this will expresses the wish that his remains should be disposed of by cremation, and also that there should be held over them "no religious services of any kind, nature, or description whatever."

These are natural enough requests. Cremation may be advocated upon many plausible grounds, and the advocacy of it, in preference to burial, has properly nothing to do with religious belief, although some ministers have unwisely pretended to base their opposition to it on religious grounds. Neither is there anything unusual in the wish that no religious services should be held over one's remains. It is true that the only alternative in sight is the adoption of the French practice of a secular oration at the grave, or, as in this case, at the crematory. In New York this practice would have its inconveniences. Because people would invariably call upon CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, and as he would invariably accept, what would become of the interests of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad?

But most persons who do not care to do any posthumous "posing" leave these things to be arranged by their survivors. They recognize that their own feelings will be beyond being hurt or pleased by anything that may take place at their funeral, and their chief desire is to consult the feelings of their families and friends. These it seems that the late Mr. TABER entirely disregarded. Indeed, one clause in his remarkable will indicates that he was quite willing to do the feelings of his "pious" friends some violence. This is not exactly an engaging attitude to take in the contemplation of death.

But what particularly suggests Dr. JOHNSON'S saying about BOLINGBROKE is the fact that during his lifetime Mr. TABER seems to have kept his religious opinions to himself. Not only that, but he had apparently brought up his family in the Presbyterian Church, being himself, if not a communicant of that denomination, the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of one of its churches. That would not have happened if during his lifetime he had made no secret of his opinions. Why did he keep them to himself during his lifetime, to publish them only after his death? The only explanation is that, although a man may be an avowed agnostic, or even what used to be called a "blatant infidel," without encountering anything that can really be called persecution, he will very possibly be at some disadvantage in conservative business circles. Mr. TABER very possibly stood better financially for keeping his opinions to himself and taking charge of the finances of a church which was inculcating what he considered a superstition. His opinions he must have regarded as important and useful as well as true, or he would not have published them at last. But he kept them to himself until the publication of them could no longer injure him in his business or social standing, but could only cruelly wound and mortify the members of his family by representing its head as a lifelong hypocrite. Take it how you will, it is not handsome behavior.

We presume if the present Rapid Transit Commissioners were removable by the Mayor he would have no difficulty in finding within the organization men who would draw plans more to his taste.

The project of an "all railroad and bicycle bridge" over the East River elicits the joyous approval of The Brooklyn Eagle. Bridge Commissioner SHEA is committed to it, a bill is to be introduced at Albany, and The Eagle says "the men behind the movement are confident that it will pass in quick order," and every effort will be made to push "this great and needed improvement for the benefit of the people of Brooklyn." An "all railroad and bicycle bridge" would cost, say $15,000,000. We are at present one million "shy" in our debt-limit margin, without reckoning Brooklyn's excess of debts and contracts. But, all the same, let's build this all railroad and bicycle bridge for our shrinking and diffident sister. What is a Constitutional debt limit between boroughs?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Underlying and modifying all the plans of which we hear so much just now for holding or acquiring territory in the Far East is the problem of coal supply. Without coal the modern man-of-war is helpless. At present only two nations, England and Japan, are able to keep their vessels going for any length of time in those waters, and it is somewhat ludicrous that Russia and Germany, eager to attack the interests of those two powers, cannot do so unless they are willing to sell large quantities of the indispensable fuel to the hostile fleets. After the first steps are taken, however, this state of affairs, which forms no small element in Great Britain's strength, and of Japan's safety, will soon pass away. There are in China deposits of coal extending over thousands of square miles, and when once these are developed the possessor of the land will be able to meet the present monopolists on more than equal terms. It happens, too, that the largest and best of China's coalfields are in Manchuria, the very region seized by Russia, while Shantung, the province where Germany now has precarious foothold, also possesses deposits of considerable magnitude. Most of this coal is far from the coast, but narrow-gauge railways can be quickly built. If the two land-grabbers can gain a little time, therefore, the situation will change in their favor, and their humiliating dependence upon the good will of foes will cease.

—For what sin—for what particular sin, that is—have the residents of this city been doomed to write, nobody knows how many times or for how many years, the troublesome word "borough?" Unless some bold wielder of an etymological axe soon arises to cut off those three useless letters, the waste of time, ink, and paper that must result from the selection of this term by our charter builders is going to be really frightful. As pronounced, "borough" does well enough, though the word has a somewhat exotic and priggish air even then, but when spelled out it is simply a nuisance, at once oostly, unreasonable, and absurd. There is not a single cogent reason why the symbol of an abandoned guttural should be retained at present, and the prospect of doing so through all the centuries that fate has in store for us is discouraging indeed. And the city is in sore need of the reverse of discouragement just now. Its burdens are heavy and goodness knows that there will be "ughs" in plenty without this enforced multiplication of them.

—France has come forward with the expected and inevitable assertion of title to Clipperton Island, and now Mexico will not only have to explain why she pulled down an American flag that had been raised on that lonely reef, but she will also be asked to justify the raising of her own in its place. The first task would not have been an easy one, and the second will probably turn out to be impossible. The fact seems to be that the island, so far as it belongs to anybody—which isn't very far—is the property of France. Her claim to it, at any rate, was one good enough for all practical purposes, and even if that claim has lapsed through non-user, there is no evidence at hand to show that it passed to Mexico. As for the new title of the United States, possibly it would cast a shadow in strong sunlight, but it would be well to try the experiment before taking any vigorous measures. Fortunately it makes no difference who does own the island, so the warships can continue about their already sufficiently numerous businesses.

PERSONAL.

—Gen. WINGATE'S recent exposition of the duties of National Guardsmen as protectors of life and property was perfectly sound, but it can hardly be true, as he asserted, that such little hostility to the militia as exists among classes not openly criminal has its basis in a belief that our military organizations are made up wholly or largely of rich men. Everybody must be aware that this is not the case, and that Gen. WINGATE was right in saying that an overwhelming majority of the guardsmen is composed of young mechanics, clerks, shopkeepers, and laborers. Nothing which can be said about the personnel of the militia, however, will quiet the apprehension or the animosity of those who object to the existence of armed bodies, loyal to and controlled by the constituted authorities. All armies contain much the same material, or at least it is all drawn from much the same social ranks. The soldiers of the Kaiser, the Czar, and the Sultan belong to no peculiar class, and, national traits aside, would individually threaten popular liberty in no degree. Yet they are so used as to make liberty a tragical farce in the domains of their respective masters. Gen. WINGATE should have emphasized and illustrated, not the harmlessness and good intentions of the average National Guardsman, which are admitted by all, but the fact that the National Guard as a body has never been used as an instrument of oppression, and is never likely to be.

—Mrs. THOMAS F. BAYARD has a collie bearing the name of Roy MacGregor. This much of a remarkable story that comes from Wilmington is easy to believe, and for that reason, no doubt, it is placed first in all the versions of the story that are at present available. The rest of the narrative is much more interesting, but—well, it draws heavily upon the stock of confidence which the statement of the dog's existence, ownership, and name may create. Roy MacGregor, so the tale runs, was playing on Tuesday in the road in front of Delaware Place, the Bayard residence, when a horse attached to a carriage, in which was a woman and child, came dashing along at a furious pace. The dog saw that the horse was running away, and that the occupants of the carriage were in great danger. With admirable promptness Roy MacGregor leaped in front of the frightened animal, and expostulated with him vigorously on the absurdity of his terror and the impropriety of his conduct. These remarks, though barked in broad Scotch, had no effect, and soon realizing their uselessness the collie resorted to another argument. Jumping at the horse's head, he caught the bridle, and hung there dangling in the air until the animal checked his mad course, and the woman regained control of him. Then Roy MacGregor dropped to the ground, and without waiting to be thanked or rewarded, returned to the interrupted game with his friend. Now, all this may be true; it may, indeed, understate rather than exaggerate the dog's intelligence and heroism, but it is a pity that no affidavit goes with the anecdote, and that even so simple a precaution as giving the names of the rescued woman and child was not taken by the Wilmington reporters.

—One S. P. NICKUM, an intellectual giant who lives in Logansport, Ind., announces that he has invented a light that will burn forever without costing a cent, except for first construction, and the expense of that is ridiculously small. Mr. NICKUM also announces that his discovery was made soon after he had recognized the fallacy of NEWTON'S theory of gravitation, so it may well be imagined that the eyes of the whole scientific world is turned in reverent awe upon Logansport, Ind. As a dispatch from that town—published in Chicago, by the way—well says: "That the great invention comes from the brain of a modest and retiring resident of this city, instead of from an Edison or a Tesla, reflects the more brightly on the perseverance and genius of NICKUM. He is about forty years of age and a widower, with no children." Alas, that he has no children!

THE UNITED STATES AS A FOREIGN TRADER.—II.

By H. G. Prout,

EDITOR OF THE RAILROAD GAZETTE.

In a recent article (NEW YORK TIMES, Dec. 28,) something was shown of our late progress in exports of manufactured products, and especially of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, and the opinion was ventured that the story of the recent past gives us reasonable hope for the immediate future, and a promise was made to point out some special reasons for thinking that our exports of the products of manufactures will go on increasing. It is the purpose of this article to carry out that promise.

It is desirable at the outset to rid our minds of the notion that we are going to get or hold the markets of the world because we are "smarter" than any one else. Our progress may be much impeded by our National habit of self-sufficiency. The European nations have a wealth of accumulated experience and special knowledge, and in the particular field of iron and steel, in their varied forms, we must compete with the greatest breed of mechanical engineers and mechanics that the world has yet produced, the English. "Of all the nations in the world the English are the stupidest in speech, the wisest in action. * * * Thy epic, unsung in words, is written in huge characters on the face of this planet; seamoles, cotton trades, railways, fleets and cities, Indian empires, Americas, New Hollands, legible throughout the solar system." When we reflect on the chances of a struggle with the mother country and with our able kinsmen it is well to keep in mind these words of the Scotch Jeremiah. If we have succeeded in making for the day faster locomotives, and in making some special machine tools so fitted for their duty that the English manufacturer must buy them, and in selling in England and on the Continent machinery for electric railroads, it is not because we have an easy facility of contrivance not possessed by other people, nor because some special economic wisdom has descended upon us, but because we inherit the direct, practical, efficient sense of the relations of time and space and matter, by the use of which our race has set its broad mark on the earth's surface. Certain more or less temporary and limited conditions have led us on this side of the Atlantic to exercise that sense efficiently in certain fields. We can only hope in a short article to touch a few of these conditions.

In making iron the fundamental conditions are cheap, abundant, and good ore and fuel. Here we are blessed beyond all other nations. Eight years ago Sir Lowthian Bell wrote: "In addition to the boundless wealth of a mineral of almost unprecedented richness, condensed within a limited area in the great lake region, there exists a wide strip of country, above a thousand miles in length, stretching from Lake Champlain far into Alabama, where workable ore is nearly omnipresent. Inexhaustible as this profusion may strike the beholder, it becomes by comparison insignificant when contrasted with the immense resources in fuel lying within the compass of the United States." Sir Lowthian Bell is one of the most competent of British students of these matters, but since he wrote those words the development of cheap mining in the rich Lake Superior ore fields has been beyond anything that he expected even so lately as eight years ago. We can not only mine ore with unrivaled cheapness, but we mine ore of extraordinary richness.

Probably we possess a still greater advantage in the cheapness of our fuel. Sir Lowthian Bell also wrote: "It would appear that the American coal is so cheaply worked that, in spite of dearer labor, a ton of coal costs less in America than in England." This difference in the cost of coal at the pit's mouth and of ore at the mine must go on increasing, for the great natural reason that the American deposits are on the surface, or close to the surface, so that ore can be mined with a steam shovel, and coal can be taken out by drifts, while the depths from which the British coal must be won are ever increasing.

The less cost at the mine is partly consumed in the longer haul in this country. But here enters our wonderful development in the art of carrying and handling. Our railroad rates for freight are cheaper than those of any other country in the world, and considerably cheaper than those of England. For a good many years this has been a favorite grievance with some of the British iron and steel statisticians, who have claimed that their business is destined to ruin, unless the British railroads reduce their rates.

There is still another special condition of the manufacture of pig iron, which also enters considerably into the conduct of the steel mills. That is the hard driving. For a unit of money or a unit of labor or unit of space our people turn out a bigger product than any one else. This fact has been the subject of a good deal of technical discussion, and there are ironmasters who contend, with a pretty good show of reason, that our processes are in the end wasteful. Probably the sum of it is that they are economical, taking into account the higher wages and higher interest that we must pay.

Thus we have seen the greatest natural and artificial conditions which have combined to bring prices down to the level where we can compete and which will probably always keep them down to that level hereafter, with temporary exceptions. Other minor reasons of a more temporary sort have entered. One of these in a degree, the result of high wages, is the development of automatic and special machinery. This enabled us to revolutionize the watch business and the small arms business and to enter in a formidable way into the bicycle business and to build up a large foreign trade in special machine tools. In the first ten months of 1897 we exported bicycles to the value of six and one-seventh million dollars, and doubled our trade as compared with 1896. Almost two millions of these exports went to the United Kingdom, the country in which the bicycle began, and where the trade has reached proportions that may almost be called colossal. Germany, our next great mechanical competitor, took bicycles in the ten months to the value of one and one-seventh million dollars. British North America and British Australasia took over one million dollars' worth. In the same ten months our exports of machinery proper (including no steam engines) were two and two-third million dollars, of which three-quarters of a million went to the United Kingdom and about one-half of the total of these exports went to Great Britain and to British possessions. These facts have come as one of the most awakening things that have struck the British engineer for several generations, and he and his editors have shown great ingenuity in trying to account for them. Of course there have been other influences, possibly even more important ones, which will be mentioned later, for the quick increase in our machinery exports.

Still another element that has entered is our willingness to conform to the notions and specifications of the purchaser and to make considerable changes, without extra cost. This has entered into the machinery trade, the locomotive trade, and the rail trade as a considerable factor. Foreign engineers who have recently visited the country to get machinery, and especially engineers from the British colonies, have been surprised at the readiness of the American builder to meet their views. To be sure, the change in the foreign locomotive trade is exaggerated in the popular imagination. Builders report 386 locomotives built this year to order for export against 309 in 1896. The increase, it will be observed, is not great, but it has a certain importance in the change that is taking place in the market. We have gone further than ever before into the markets supplied by England.

There remains still to be considered one element in the year's trade, which has been suggested above, as perhaps really more important than any of the others. The relative prices in the United States and in England were affected last year and early this year by the prosperity of England and the depression of business in this country, and, later, the English builders of machinery have been tied up by the strike in the engineering trades. Last Spring the British shops were running so full that they could not promise quick deliveries, and, naturally, they were stiff in prices. At the same time our own shops were as anxious to get orders as they had ever been in their history. Here, after all, are some temporary conditions which come in to nullify the wisest speculation as to causes and effect and as to future business.

Of course the practical outcome of all this study is its effect on our opinion as to the future of our foreign trade, and especially our iron and steel and engineering trade. It is noticeable that those who know most about the conditions are least positive as to the future. The man who has observed but a few facts can make up his mind with great definiteness, but it does not seem hazardous to assume that the manufacturers of the United States have now reached that point in their development from which they can confidently go on getting more and more of the world's trade.

But acute observers say that there are two or three things which our people must learn and do if they are going to succeed in foreign markets. For instance, they must learn to pack their goods properly, and this appears to apply quite as much to machinery as to anything else. English purchasers have had a good deal of trouble with American machinery delivered broken because it was not well packed. Another important and obvious thing to do is to send abroad thoroughly competent men. In the machinery trade, for instance, they should be men competent to advise as engineers in matters of practice, and should not be mere salesmen. Several of our great houses have long recognized this fact, and much of their success is due to the high quality of the men sent abroad. Another pretty obvious precaution is to be rather more careful in the material, workmanship, and finish of machinery to go abroad than of that destined for the home market. It seems almost superfluous to say such an obvious thing, but we have known some almost tragic mistakes to be made in this particular by some of our most responsible houses.

H. G. PROUT.

REFERS TO C. W. L.'S ENGLISH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The remarks of Mr. Rathborne, published in your issue of Jan. 1, upon my criticism of C. W. L.'s English, remind me of the man who, when looking for his friend's house, found that he had the right street and number, but was in the wrong city. Mr. Rathborne seems to forget that an author's meaning and his use of words must be judged, and that, too, without presumption, from the context, attendant circumstances, or known facts.

Last Summer a well-known Yale graduate lost a son. The death notice, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, stated that the "oldest" son of Mr. So-and-So was dead. As a matter of fact, this bereaved parent never had but two children. Surely a critic of that notice, knowing the facts, would not be presumptuous in saying that the writer of it did not mean what he said or say what he meant.

In the well-known schoolroom example of the misuse of shall and will, the boy who had fallen into the water cried, "I will drown and nobody shall help me." His meaning could not be misunderstood, but his English was bad.

In my criticism of C. W. L.'s English, I had the right to infer that his meaning was what the context showed that it must be, and therefore to say that his use of "ought" and "will" was not in accord with the rules of Webster. Voila tout.

TEN EYCK WENDELL.

Cazenovia, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1898.

SOME PESSIMISTIC VIEWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bishop Potter is certainly a most polished and intelligent man of the world, and his public utterances have generally been characterized by much good sense. For example, he has always been consistent in opposing deals with corrupt political adversaries, and for taking such position in the local campaign of 1895 he was violently attacked and abused. Nevertheless, in his recent address before the Church Club, the Bishop seems to have been decidedly inconsistent. His statement that the Government of this country is inferior to that of Great Britain is unquestionably correct. We Americans are subjected to greater and more annoying interference with personal liberty in petty affairs, and, at the same time, receive far less general protection to life and property. The Bishop, however, further criticises us as indifferent to the condition of the poorer classes, and in this I think he is wholly mistaken. In no other country is there so much private charitable work in every form, and in no other country are there such free schools, such hospitals and asylums of every sort, and such expenditure of money for public relief. As a result of our efforts in this direction, we have made our country so attractive to emigrants that the slums of Europe have been emptied on our shores. In addition to this, we have conferred upon the whole mass of our citizens, both native and foreign, no matter how degraded or ignorant, the right to vote and to participate generally in public affairs, and it is precisely because of this that our Government has sunk so low. A stream never can be made to rise above its source, and voters will not select candidates for office very different from themselves. The higher class of English people are not better or more numerous than our own. The difference is that in England that class control, while here they are in a hopeless political minority, and will probably continue to be so.

The difficulty with the Bishop is the confounding of religion with political economy. The Golden Rule may apparently require us to share everything with the poor and ignorant, but experience, which is the foundation of sound public economy, tells us that common sense must be used in the matter, and that our wholesale attempts to benefit the masses through universal suffrage have only resulted in general political degradation.

X.

New York, Jan. 4, 1898.

CURRENCY REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Monetary Commission is as anxious for currency reform as it seems to be for the permanent establishment of the gold standard, holding, as it does, that our "legal monetary standard is whatever a majority * * * of the voters say it shall be," would it not have been wise for it in its report to, so far as it honestly could, have tried to attract, not repel, voters?

A simple restatement that the gold standard must be retained until international bimetallism comes in would have sufficed for the credit of our currency at home and abroad, and would doubtless have been accepted by international bimetallists, (who contributed perhaps nine-tenths of the Republican vote in the pivotal States at the last Presidential election, to say nothing of the rest of our country,) but instead they have been repelled in the report by such antiquated rubbish as, for example, the statement that their cause is (for the tenth or fifteenth time) again dead.

The commission also has the hardihood to contend that "gold derives no value from any legal-tender law" which is equivalent to asserting that if Governments gave to silk (or gold) the monopoly for use as clothing (or standard coin) and prohibited the use of cotton, (or silver,) that silk (gold) would not increase and cotton (silver) decrease in value!

It further seems oblivious of the fact that, the money metals circulating internationally, the value of the gold standard is determined by the action, not of the United States alone, but of the whole world, and while it writes of the evil of lowering the value of the standard, it is silent as to the evils of raising the value, although one of the most eminent of living monometallists, Sir Robert Giffen, agrees with us in attributing the present depressing continuous fall in general prices largely to the increased demands for and consequent dearness of gold.

A most able report on our currency has thus been hopelessly marred; but it is not too late to drop all this nonsense when presenting the question for the decision of Congress and the United States, and there are voters enough to bring about the needed currency reform if only it be more clearly differentiated from the worship of the Golden Calf.

I write as an earnest advocate for the reform, and sincerely hope that its chances will not be thrown away for an unnecessary contention.

FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF

Morristown, N. J., Jan. 5, 1898.

TO AID CURRENCY REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has made itself such a powerful financial organ that I hope you will advocate meetings in all chief cities and towns of this country to urge Congress to act on the currency on the general lines laid down by the Currency Commission in its report, a report that has not been equaled in ability and scientific treatment of currency problems since the famous bullion report of 1810.

You know that I am an ardent bimetallist, but in my judgment we can most quickly secure international bimetallism by declaring in unmistakable terms this country's adherence to a gold standard and by the reform of our currency, whereby we may have a system of note issue more nearly responsive to commercial requirements, less open to uncertainties of standard. And Europe is more interested than we are in international bimetallism, because of her more intimate trade relations with silver-using countries and the consequent injury to trade by the lack of a fixed parity between the two metals. If we all get on a gold standard, we shall be better able to discover a common ground to stand on in relation to silver.

GEORGE RUTLEDGE GIBSON.

New York, Jan. 3, 1898.

Kind Words from a Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have on several occasions pasted articles from THE TIMES on a sheet of paper like this with comments, and you have seen fit to print the comments or even give me a personal reply. This time it is not necessary to affix the matter. Your leader of this date entitled "The British Declaration" is the most pointed and rational editorial which, in my judgment, has been printed since the famous one "To Whom It May Concern." Let me thank you for it.

J. WARD WICKERSHAM.

Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Irrevocably.

The man who borrows trouble generally gives his happiness as security.—Richmond Dispatch.

Not Superstitious.

"And you wouldn't begin a journey on Friday?"

"You bet I wouldn't."

"I can't understand how you can have any faith in such a silly superstition."

"No superstition about it—Saturday's pay day."—Chicago Journal.

Not in Winter.

"Pat, you complain of being out of work, and yet I heard that coal dealer offer you a job to drive one of his carts, not ten minutes ago."

"Yis, sor; but I'm not going to freeze meself to death to keep alive, Sor."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

First Duty.

"Now that we have decided to organize the company," said the first promoter, who was somewhat new to the business, "what is the first thing to be done?"

"Vote ourselves salaries," replied the second promoter, who had been in the promoting business for some time.—Chicago Post.

Distracted.

"Sad about Joe Smith's insanity, poor fellow."

"What ailed him?"

"Well, he was janitor in a bank, and broke down his constitution trying to keep it warm enough for thin clerks and cool enough for the fat ones."—Detroit Free Press.

SONG OF THE GAS METER.

From The Boston Courier.

I come from brain of cunning man
And my resources rally
To show how rapidly I can
Conduct a business tally.

By many a secret turn I fret
The lives of all consumers
And for monopoly beget
The very best of humors.

I wind about, and though men doubt
My record with their railing,
I magnify the score without
A single minute's failing.

I steal by devious way and plot
With speed of swift-winged plovers,
If gas is turned down low or not
By midnight-lingering lovers.

And if some irate patron's will
Doth my connections sever,
I know my business and still
Go on and on forever.

DR. ZACHARIN PASSES AWAY

The Famous Physician Who Attended Emperor Alexander III. Dies in Moscow.

RUDE TO CZAR AND CZARINA

His House Torn Down by a Mob After the Death of the Late Emperor—Restored to Favor by Nicholas —His Eccentric Ways.

MOSCOW, Jan. 5.—Dr. Zacharin, the famous physician of Czar Alexander III., is dead.

Dr. Zacharin, whose name has also been spelled Zacchrin and Zakharine, was a well-known physician of Moscow and a lecturer on the functions of the heart at the Imperial College of Medicine there. He was a man of great learning, but rather conservative in his ideas and eccentric in character. He was born about sixty-two years ago in the Government of Rajazañ, Central Russia, and rose from a child of the people to be, one of the most talked-about doctors in his native land.

The fame of Dr. Zacharin and the stories of his idiosyncrasies first got abroad in the Summer and Fall of 1894, when, with Dr. Leyden of Berlin, he attended Alexander III. in his last illness. Other physicians were called in consultation, whose presence, however, was resented by the Russian savant. He had numerous quarrels with them, and especially with Prof. Leyden. The dying Czar had been taken to Livadia, in the Crimea, and there he expired Nov. 1, 1894. Zacharin, it is reported, at first refused to sign the official report of the death which had been made out by the attending physicians, and threatened to leave Livadia and return to Moscow. He was only prevented from going this by a command from Gen. Tichen ordering him to remain where he was. He at length consented to sign a report stating that death was due to "paralysis of the heart, consequent upon degenerate muscles, hypertrophy of the heart, and granular atrophy of the kidneys." Several times through the Russian medical journals Dr. Zacharin attempted to give what he called a true history of the case, but was always prevented by the Censor. It was known, however, that he attached great blame to the Berlin physician.

Mob Tore Down His House.

So bitter had been the disputes among the consulting doctors, and so pronounced had been Zacharin's eccentric actions, that the death of the Czar was indirectly laid at his door, and when news of the passing of Alexander III. reached Moscow a crowd of people, urged on by students, tore down the doctor's house and burned his furniture in the street.

Feeling soon turned in his favor, however, when the new Czar, Nicholas II., presented a jeweled snuffbox to the Moscow professor, and on his return from the Crimea the students gave him an enthusiastic welcome.

The Russian doctor often dressed in the most fantastic way—wore unstarched linen and felt boots. When he received patients at his house, instead of seeking to soothe them, they were begged not to irritate his nerves and to sit motionless before him, without making the slightest sound or gesture, while he questioned them. This questioning, moreover, was carried out in a very brusque manner.

Instances of his eccentricities have been printed repeatedly. It is said that regular patients who were familiar with the moods of the doctor took care to take boxes of candies with them, which boxes the servants placed in his way, as he liked to dip his hand into them while crossing his salons.

An Autocrat of Autocrats.

Dr. Zacharin's fees for a visit were exorbitant. When he chanced to go to St. Petersburg in order to attend some personage of importance the cost of his visit had to be counted in thousands of rubles, and all his whims had to be humored.

For instance, at the time of the Czar's early illness the arrangement of the furniture in the rooms which the doctor occupied in the Anitchikoff Palace had to be modified in accordance with the doctor's instructions.

The rudeness of Dr. Zacharin's manners and language was not softened even for patients of the highest rank, among whom, besides the late Czar, have been the late Count Tolstoi, Minister of the Interior, and M. Vischnegradsky, formerly Minister of Finance.

Probably the most notable instance of the rudeness of Dr. Zacharin was in September, 1894, when, after being summoned to the palace to attend the Czar, he not only refused to occupy the suite of rooms on the third floor of the palace which had been provided for him, claiming he was accustomed to the ground floor, and carrying his point, but, when the Czarina asked him to lunch with her at the imperial table, he declined on the ground that he was not in the habit of taking his meals with women. Consequently he was allowed to eat in his own rooms.

One day, it is said, the Czarina fancied that the temperature of the patient was alarming, and asked Dr. Zacharin to ascertain whether her fears were or were not justified. The doctor replied that he was tired, but would send his assistant. The latter reported that there was no reason to be frightened, whereupon Dr. Zacharin waited on the Czarina and is alleged to have remarked: "You see that I was right not to fuss, and to think that there was no danger."

The doctor is further alleged to have attended the Czar in a dressing gown and wearing the big boots of a Russian peasant.

RUSSIA PROMOTING EXPORTS.

Lower Freight Rates on Flour Going to Seaports.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—In order to promote exports, the Railroad Committee has ordered a reduction of 20 per cent. in the freight rates on flour going to the Russian seaports, and has ordered a reduction of 16 per cent. on grain intended to be ground at the seaports prior to shipment.

THE ALLIANCE IN PERIL.

Training Ship Has a Rough Voyage to Portsmouth from New York.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 5.—It is understood ashore here that the training ship Alliance had, to say the least, a somewhat hazardous passage from Tompkinsville, S. I., to Portsmouth. The Alliance anchored off Gay Head Light, in Vineyard Sound, on Jan. 1, for the night, because of high winds and heavy seas, together with the shoal locality. The greatest danger, however, it appears, was in the fact that one of the boilers of the Alliance began leaking badly, and another became unfit for use because, without warning, its "crown-shut" collapsed.

The Alliance left Staten Island on Dec. 30, at 1:30 P. M., and arrived here to-day at 10:30 A. M.

BARNUM'S EMPLOYES ADRIFT.

Walter Butler, a Clown, Says 150 Persons Were Dismissed in London.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—According to an application made at Bow Street to-day by Walter Butler, described as a clown, and two others, there are 150 employes of Barnum & Bailey's circus who, after three weeks of unpaid rehearsals, have been dismissed with a week's notice.

Sir James Vaughan, the Presiding Magistrate, said the matter must be investigated by a civil court, and advised the men dismissed to combine and employ a lawyer.

Several supers have written a letter to the newspapers claiming that dismissals have been wholesale, and that their places have been filled by "Yankee circus artists" after the show was successfully started.

George Starr ridicules the matter. He says the men dismissed were all incompetent. He adds that they were paid during rehearsals, and that their places were filled by new hands. They were not replaced by Americans.

Gen. Gatacre's Mission in Egypt.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—It developed to-day that Major Gen. William Forbes Gatacre has been ordered to Egypt to assume command of the British troops only, and not to command the Anglo-Egyptian expedition in the Soudan, as at first believed.

FAREWELL TO GEN. BOOTH.

Six Thousand Persons Give Him an Ovation in London Before Sailing for the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Six thousand persons, most of them members of the Salvation Army, took part at Albert Hall to-night in a demonstration of farewell to Gen. William Booth, who is about to sail for the United States to "assist in organizing great additions to the army." Three brass bands led the music, and in the body of the hall were 1,000 Salvation lassies, who performed theatrical movements with red, white, and blue scarfs.

Gen. Booth on entering the hall received a tremendous ovation, the lassies forming themselves into imitations of the American and British flags. Commissioner Coombs presented an address from the English Salvation Army, to be delivered to the American Army.

Gen. Booth, in the course of a long speech, said: "I am going where I shall unquestionably receive a generous welcome. Whatever jealousies or antiquated antipathies may be in the hearts of others, the Salvationists on both sides of the water have only affection and confidence for each other. We have had our sorrows and storms. In the United States one of the greatest sorrows that could come to a General of God has come to me. One of my own sons has departed from his father's side and from the Salvation Army.

"I do not bear him ill will, for, though I think he is very much in the wrong, he is still my son. Of controversy or disputation I'll have none. I am the friend of all men."

The meeting cheered a cable message from John Addison Porter, on behalf of President McKinley. In the dispatch Mr. Porter said:

"The report of the progress of your philanthropic work is one of which you have a right to be proud. I can assure you the President fully realizes the effective relief work now being done on such a large scale.

FRENCH LOSS BY MASSACRE.

An Officer and 20 Senegalese of Marchand's Party Slain.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Another letter from an officer of the Marchand Expedition, now understood to be advancing northward along the Nile and in the direction of Khartoum, indicates that the report of the massacre of the expedition arose from the massacre of twenty Senegalese riflemen and an officer, McPaul Comte, belonging to the expedition, by natives, on the River Ubanghi, who were subsequently punished by a French armed steamer.

DIED ON THE ST. PAUL.

Edward Harford, a British Labor Delegate, Expires at Sea.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Edward Harford, one of the delegates from the British Trades Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor Congress, held recently in Nashville, Tenn., died yesterday of pneumonia while returning on the American Liner St. Paul, which arrived at Southampton to-day.

Mr. Harford represented the Amalgamated Railway Servants' Union at the Nashville Convention, which opened on Dec. 13 last. He arrived in this country by the White Star liner Teutonic on Dec. 8 in the company of J. Havelock Wilson, Radical member of Parliament for Middlesbrough, who was the delegate of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union. They were appointed at the British Trades Union Congress held at Birmingham, England, last September.

Maltese Regiment for England.

VALETTA, Island of Malta, Jan. 5.—Four members of the Council have cabled to the Marquis of Salisbury renewing their offer to assist in the military requirements of Egypt, by raising a thousand Maltese for general military service.

NEW RAINY DAY CLUB OFFICERS.

Result of the Annual Election Held Yesterday.

The Rainy Day Club celebrated its first anniversary yesterday and elected officers for the coming year. It was something of a birthday party, with tea, cake, and ice cream, a complimentary banquet provided by Mr. Green, the manager of the Industrial Building, through whose courtesy the club has its meetings there free of charge.

A few of the members had prophesied that there would be some excitement—known at club meetings under the name of "friction"—at the election, but business proceeded peacefully and regularly, the latter part of it being punctuated with tea and cream.

The club ticket, as elected, was: President—Mrs. A. M. Palmer; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Emma Beckwith, Dr. Eloise, L. Church, Mrs. T. R. Krom, Mrs. Parker Morrison; Auditor—the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford; Recording Secretary—Dr. Jessie T. Bogle; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Bertha Welby; Treasurer—Mrs. H. Herbert Knowles; Executive Committee—Mrs. Gertrude Andrews, Chairman; Mrs. Juanita Salisbury, Mrs. May Banks Stacy, and Mrs. Ida Trafford Bell.

DRISCOLL-CAMERON WEDDING.

At St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, Miss Edith Cameron, daughter of the late Donald Cameron and Mrs. Isabella Cameron of 308 St. James's Place, Brooklyn, was married to H. A. Graham Driscoll of Manhattan.

The Rev. Lewis Cameron, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. H. C. Swentzel, pastor of St. Luke's Church, and the Rev. A. A. Morrison, pastor of St. Matthew's Church, performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Grace Cameron. Miss Katherine Eldert, Miss Isa Bach, Miss Mary B. Weber, and Miss Merten Walker, were the bridesmaids.

The bridegroom was accompanied by the Rev. Rowland S. Nichols of Grace Church, this city, as best man. The ushers were Harry Eldert, R. O. Walker, Thomas H. Wagstaff, Robert Smith, Oscar Blackman, and William P. Scott.

The bride wore a handsome costume of white satin, trimmed with antique point lace, and carried a bouquet of white bridal roses. The full choir of St. Luke's Church, under the direction of Choirmaster J. E. Van Olinda, sang Mendelssohn's wedding march as the bridal party entered the church. The church was elaborately decorated with palms, evergreens, and white roses. The bride was given away by her brother, L. V. B. Cameron. A reception followed at the home of the bride's mother.

THREE BISHOPS TO MARRY HIM.

A Jersey City Bishop Will Be Wedded This Evening.

The marriage of Miss Emeline Bird, the daughter of Mrs. Eliza Smith of Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, to Bishop Alexander Walters of the Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, will take place at 6 P. M. to-day, at the Bishop's home, 228 Duncan Avenue, Jersey City. Miss Bird is the Secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Book Concern, at Tenth and Bleecker Streets

The ceremony will be performed by Bishops J. W. Hood, G. W. Clinton, and C. C. Pettey of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Walters is a Trustee of the United Christian Endeavor Societies of the United States.

WEDDED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The Silver Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Bernett Braude.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernett Braude of 40 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street yesterday completed the last year of their first quarter of a century of married life. Last evening their handsome home was thronged with friends.

Mrs. Braude was Miss Jennie Levy of Boston, and was married in that city on Jan. 5 twenty-five years ago. Mr. Braude is an importer and his place of business is at 318 Church Street.

Among those who called were Mr. and Mrs. Magnus Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Einstein, Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Knopf, Meyer Goodfriend and Miss Carrie Goodfriend, Mr. and Mrs. John Cohen and Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosenberg and Abraham Rosenthal.

SOME NOTABLE WEDDINGS

Dr. Theron Wendell Kilmer Marries Miss Angie Ransom at St. Bartholomew's Church.

TWO CLERGYMEN OFFICIATE

The Rev. Dr. Edmund Guilbert of Southport, Conn., Is Assisted by Dr. Greer in Performing the Ceremony—Other Marriages.

St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, was well filled yesterday evening by guests at the wedding of Miss Angie Ransom, daughter of Lewis Emot Ransom of this city, and Dr. Theron Wendell Kilmer. The Rev. Dr. Edmund Guilbert of Southport, Conn., performed the ceremony at 8 o'clock, assisted by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's. Richard Henry Warren presided at the organ.

The altar was banked with palms and decorated with cut flowers, and the centre aisle of the church was transformed into a floral pathway by the use of white roses, white carnations, and greens. Dr. James Schermerhorn Hall, Frederick Forster Crooker, Dr. Robert Wellington Hall, Warner Strong Sterling, and William Parfit Baird, of this city, and Dr. Frederick Buckley Tuttle of Chicago, all old classmates of Dr. Kilmer, acted as ushers. The maid of honor was Miss Nellie White.

The bride wore white satin and duchesse lace, a white tulle veil fastened by a diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom, and a spray of orange blossoms, and carried lilies of the valley.

A wedding supper and reception for fifty or sixty persons at the home of Mr. Ransom, 34 East Seventy-fourth Street, followed the ceremony.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Kilmer, Mrs. L. D. White, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. Louis N. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin B. Lockwood, and Dr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Pilger.

Dr. Kilmer was educated at the College of the City of New York, and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the class of 1885. He is now assistant attending physician at St. Vincent's Hospital and St. Bartholomew's Clinic, in Forty-second Street.

Schaefer—Metz.

An interesting church wedding yesterday was that of Miss Daisy Carrie Metz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Metz, and John Vogt Schaefer, Jr., which took place at 8 P. M. in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. The rector, the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, performed the ceremony, assisted by the rector emeritus, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius B. Smith.

The bride wore white satin and point lace and a tulle veil, fastened by a diamond star, the bridegroom's gift, and carried lilies of the valley. Her sister, Miss Eleanor Amelia Metz, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Carrie Armstrong, Miss Camille Berlinson, and Miss Mary Cammann, of this city, and Miss Alice Timothy of Nashville, Tenn. Abram Van Deventer was best man, and the ushers were Harry A. Metz and Walter B. Metz, brothers of the bride; Frederick B. Schaefer, the bridegroom's brother, and George Vaughan Volckhausen.

A reception at the home of the bride's parents, 130 East Seventieth Street, followed the ceremony. The house was decorated with daisies and palms. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver J. Timothy and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Metz of Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. Lancelot W. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. John Vogt Schaefer, Sr., of 117 East Eighty-sixth Street, the bridegroom's parents, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mertins. Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer will live in East Eighty-seventh Street.

Field—Graham.

The wedding of Miss Lillie Graham, who is well known socially in this city, and Augustus B. Field of 14 West Thirty-sixth Street, took place at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's uncle, Malcolm Graham, 13 West Seventeenth Street. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer performed the ceremony. Miss Mary D. Graham, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. The bride was gowned in white satin and point lace, and wore a tulle veil, caught up with a spray of orange blossoms. On the neck of her gown she wore a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom.

Mr. Field was attended by his brother, Thomas Pearsall Field. C. Howard Whitlock, Henry Wilmerding Payne, John E. Berwind, and Edward G. Field were the ushers. The ceremony was witnessed by about 150 persons, for whom a wedding breakfast was served directly afterward.

Lichtenstein—Wimpfheimer.

The wedding of Miss Sadie Wimpfheimer and Moses Lichtenstein, son of Isaac Lichtenstein of 1,726 Madison Avenue, took place in a parlor at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, at 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening. The Rev. Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, pastor of Temple Beth-El, at Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, performed the ceremony beneath a wedding bell of roses, pinks, hyacinths, and other flowers. Sigmund Levy, Hugo Riegelman, and Nathan Levy, acted as ushers. A wedding supper for 110 persons in the banquet room followed the ceremony. The Rev. Dr. Kohler and Isaac Lichtenstein made appropriate addresses. About 170 congratulatory dispatches arrived for the young couple, some fifty of which were cablegrams. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. Barr, Maurice Barr, Sigmund Bernhardt, C. Hamberger, S. H. Riegelman, and Miss Frieda Haberman. Mr. and Mrs. Lichtenstein will visit Atlantic City and on their return will live with Mrs. Wimpfheimer, at 54 West Ninety-fourth Street.

Dickerson—Ogden.

The wedding of Miss Charlotte S. Ogden and Edward N. Dickerson was arranged to take place early in February, but as the brother of the bride is ill, the wedding was celebrated quietly yesterday at 12:30 P. M., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Ogden, at Bartow-on-the-Sound. Among the intimate friends present were Mrs. Dickerson, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Kilian Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Duncan Marshall, Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Polk, Miss Edith Wetmore, Miss Keteltas, Mr. and Mrs. John Munro, Henry W. Bibbey, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Jackson, the Misses Turnbull, the Messrs. Turnbull, Miss Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Russell, Mrs. Henry D. Phelps, Mrs. Robert Temple Emmett, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Hunter, and the Misses Van Rensselaer.

English—Pfaff.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 5.—William E. English of this city, ex-Congressman and son of the late William H. English, and Mrs. Helen Orr Pfaff were married to-day at noon by the Rev. J. A. Graham, pastor of Christ (Episcopal) Church. Mr. English was formerly married to Anna Josephine Fox, a well-known actress, who has been dead several years. Mrs. Helen Orr English graduated from the Indianapolis High School in the class of '90, and shortly after was married to a schoolmate, John A. Pfaff, from whom she secured a divorce in 1896.

Jefferson—Ostrander.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 5.—Miss Ethel Ostrander, daughter of Mrs. Anna Ostrander, was married at noon to-day to Wilfred Roberts Jefferson. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William I. Chambers, pastor of the Congregational Church. The bride was given away by her uncle, James A. Moge of New York. The maid of honor was Miss Emma F. Walling of 133 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. Miss J. Ayah Lane of Riverhead and Miss Agnes Gilbert of New York were the bridesmaids.

Ward—Raymond.

SUMMIT, N. J., Jan. 5.—In Calvary Episcopal Church this afternoon Miss Mabel Coles Raymond, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Holman Raymond, of Summit, was married to Leslie Perry Ward, son of Dr. and Mrs. Leslie D. Ward of Newark.

Blandford—Middleton.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—J. Walter Blandford, private secretary to the Attorney General, was married to-day to Miss Alice F. Middleton, who is well known in Washington society.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Some Very Recent Opinions:

Editorial in THE PORTLAND OREGONIAN (the only editorial endorsement of a periodical that ever appeared in this paper):

"Among the high-class periodicals of the country, the Review of Reviews has made a place of its own, which it holds without a rival. Its departments contain a great variety of subjects, which are dealt with in an easy and attractive manner, and yet on a basis of high intelligence. It deals with current affairs, as well as with history, literature, and art, occupying a field between journalism and literature, and showing month by month the significance of the chief movements of the time. It is an original achievement in the making of a magazine."

PRESIDENT CHARLES F. THWING, Western Reserve University:

"I wish to send you a word of congratulation upon the even level of high excellence at which you maintain each number of the Review of Reviews. If I were to be put on an island and allowed to have only one publication a month, I should certainly ask that The American Monthly be that one."

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE, Boston:

"Then comes the American Review of Reviews, without a peer as an educational factor. No person can read this periodical without being thoroughly conversant with the world's affairs in art, literature, and science."

Dr. EDWARD EVERETT HALE:

"I read every number of the Review of Reviews with new ardor."

THE PLAIN DEALER, Cleveland, Ohio:

"Dr. Shaw's monthly has a place distinctively its own among periodicals. It is a monthly survey of the world and an epitome of all there is of real interest regarding attention in any part of the world. The current thought of the time as expressed in newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, or book, is sifted and condensed for its pages. The events of the month are epitomized, and, where necessary, briefly and lucidly commented on to bring out their real meaning and effect."

THE SPY, Worcester, Mass.:

"There are many things of value in this very readable and ably conducted illustrated review of the world's progress."

THE CALL, Lafayette, Ind.:

"The Review of Reviews occupies and completely fills a field of its own. There is no other publication that so fully conveys current information respecting affairs. In politics, science, and literature this work is desirable as an aid to study. It is impartial, non-partisan, and reliable."

EX-MINISTER J. L. M. CURRY:

"A subscriber to and constant reader of the Review of Reviews, you will perhaps pardon me for expressing my high appreciation of the magazine and my grateful indebtedness to you for keeping me au courant with foreign and home affairs."

THE BUFFALO EXPRESS:

"The announcement of The American Monthly Review of Reviews for the current month shows a peculiarly interesting diversity of subject. There is hardly a current topic of interest which is not here discussed by some writer competent to give an authoritative view. The National and international political questions which are attracting so much attention in the newspapers are covered exhaustively. The Review of Reviews is always worth reading, but it has seldom issued a better number than this one."

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL:

"The departments of this excellent periodical impart to the reader a thoroughly up-to-date feeling."

THE INTER-OCEAN, Chicago, Ill.:

"Among the publications that come to our table every month none is of more marked value than the Review of Reviews. The busy reader will find upon its pages a complete synopsis of the gems of current literature presented in a most fascinating method both in text and artistic illustrations."

THE OUTLOOK, New York:

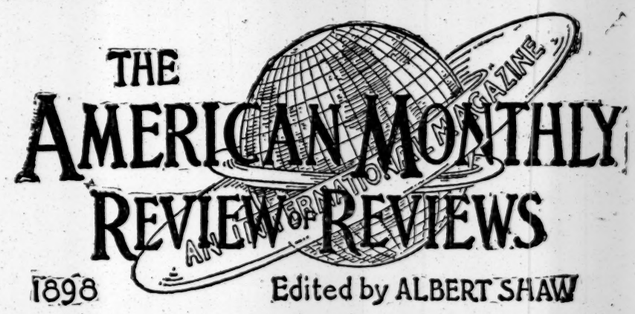
"It is an excellent name, and we congratulate The American Monthly, which is one of the most highly valued of our contemporaries, upon its selection. We know of no review published, in this country or in Europe, which combines so successfully as The American Monthly the alertness, timeliness, and energy of journalism with the sound judgment, carefully weighed opinion, exact knowledge, and well-chosen English of the purely literary periodical."

THE CONGREGATIONALIST, Boston, Mass.:

"The change portends no difference in the character and scope of the magazine. It may add dignity and distinctiveness, in which qualities, however, it has never been lacking since its start. There is nothing like it now in the broad field of current periodicals, and it is so good month in and month out that we do not see how it can ever have a successful rival."

THE BOOKMAN, New York:

"Its relation to other magazines has ceased for long to be merely that of a summary and compendium of their best contents, as the title Review of Reviews taken literally would suggest. It has an independent voice of its own, notably in the timely contributions to international and world-wide topics commanding universal and immediate attention. The point of view is clearly and unmistakably American. Dr. Shaw's great monthly is a courageous attempt to take down current history in shorthand, so that we have the quickest possible intelligent account, combining chronicle and comment, of what is happening in the world. If the time is coming, as a magazine editor predicted the other day, when all our dailies and weeklies shall have run into monthlies, then The American Monthly will be the forerunner and the model of the great monthly newspaper."



1898 Edited by ALBERT SHAW

FOR JANUARY:

PLANS FOR CURRENCY REFORM BEFORE CONGRESS.

A comparison of
1. President McKinley's Plan for Reform.
2. The More Elaborate Scheme of Secretary Gage.
3. The Work of the Monetary Commission.

By the Secretary of the Commission, CHARLES A. CONANT.

NEW YORK CITY'S PROGRESS UNDER MAYOR STRONG.

By WILLIAM HOWE TOLMAN.

THE SEA-POWER OF ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

1. THE POSITION OF THE BRITISH NAVY. By LORD BRASSEY.
2. THE REBUILT NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES. With a Letter from Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
3. OUR NEED OF A NAVY. CAPTAIN MAHAN'S NEW BOOK.

THE QUESTION OF HAWAII.

Mr. Bryce on the Policy of Annexation. A Favorable View of Hawaii — Education in the Sandwich Islands — Speaker Reed's Views of Annexation—The Editor's Discussion of the Ethical, Constitutional, and Strategic Bearings, and of the Beet-Sugar Factor.

THE FUTURE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. By AN AUSTRIAN.

With Portraits of the Leading Politicians and a Map

COUNT TOLSTOI ON THE DOCTRINES OF HENRY GEORGE.

Three Patriarchs of Education. *With Portraits.*
The Turn of the Year in Many Countries.
The President's Message.
America's Coming Supremacy in the World's Markets.
The Strike of the English Machinists.
Politics in England, France, and Austria.
The New Voting Lists in South Carolina.
An Embargo on Seal Skins.
Relief for the Klondike Sufferers.
The Anglo-French Dispute in Africa.
England's Absorption of Egypt.
The Headship of the English-Speaking Race.
The Future of Our Northwest.
Discriminations in Freight Rates.
Socialists and Anarchists on Education.
The National Government and the Public Health.
English Newspaper Women.
Some Women Novelists.
Do People Read Editorials in the Papers?

Another Score of Subjects in the Departments.
Many Timely Portraits and Other Pictures.

The first edition of this January number of the American Monthly Review of Reviews is TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LARGER THAN ANY PREVIOUS ISSUE in the history of the magazine. Orders are now in the office for every copy of this first edition.

For Sale Everywhere, 25 Cents. *Subscription Price, $2.50 Per Year.*

SPECIAL TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION (mention this paper) ONE DOLLAR FOR SIX MONTHS.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Anton Arnold.

The Rev. Anton Arnold, for more than thirty years the pastor of All Saints' Roman Catholic Church in Williamsburg, who died on Monday night in the rectory, at 31 Thornton Street, will be buried to-morrow. There will be a special service in the new church at Throop Avenue and Thornton Street, at which Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, Bishop Wigger of Newark, Abbot Hillary of Pennsylvania, and many priests will participate. The interment will be in St. John's Cemetery.

Father Arnold was sixty-eight years old at the time of his death. He was born in Koenigsdorf, Bavaria, and came to this country after his twenty-first year. He entered the Benedictine College of St. Vincent in Westmoreland County, Penn., where he began his studies for the priesthood. At the age of thirty-three he was ordained from that college, and was appointed the assistant of the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, in Montrose Avenue. In the Fall of 1867 the late Bishop Loughlin directed the Rev. Father Arnold to organize the All Saints' parish. Father Arnold had a small frame edifice erected in Thornton Street near Broadway, where services were held until the present building at Throop Avenue and Thornton Street was completed.

Three years ago the priest was stricken with paralysis, and he had a relapse last Spring which so disabled him that he was not able to any longer conduct services in the church.

Dr. Franz Heuel, Sr.

Dr. Franz Heuel, for years a leading German practitioner, and one of the few remaining members of the refugees of 1848, made up of those who were forced to fly during the German revolutionary period, died Tuesday at his residence, 302 East Twenty-first Street. Up to Monday night he was in his usual good health, but upon retiring he complained of being ill, and grew worse during the night. His death is attributed to no immediate cause, except old age.

Dr. Heuel was born in Westphalia in 1818. He came directly to New York from Germany, remained here all his life, and built up a large practice, after completing a course of medicine at the University of New York. During the cholera epidemic which prevailed about 1854 he rendered distinguished services, giving gratuitous aid to all with whom he came in contact. The funeral will be private, and will take place from the residence of his son, Dr. Franz Heuel, Jr., 26 Irving Place, Friday morning, at 11 o'clock. The interment will be at Woodlawn. Services will be conducted by Father Kestler and Gen. Franz Siegel, who was associated with Dr. Heuel in the Society of 1848, will deliver an address. Dr. Heuel leaves two sons and two daughters. Dr. Heuel was a prominent Mason, and figured conspicuously on the Health Board for a number of years. He was also a member of the Society for the Benefit of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.

Wakeman Holberton.

Wakeman Holberton, the sportsman, artist, and author, died suddenly on Tuesday night of apoplexy, at Hackensack, N. J., where he had resided for many years. Mr. Holberton had been almost an invalid for four years, having been paralyzed in his left side and arm, as a result of exposure during a Winter caribou hunt in Newfoundland. He was born in New York on Sept. 1, 1839, and was educated in Europe and in this city. During the civil war he fought as a member of Sickles Brigade. At the close of the war, Mr. Holberton took up the pursuit of sketching and painting fishing and hunting subjects. To secure material for his pencil and brush, he lived in the wood and on the seashore and inland river and lake banks for weeks at a time. He was an unerring shot, and at one time ranked among the best of American fly-casters. Several journeys were made by Mr. Holberton to Newfoundland and Labrador to hunt the caribou, and he had fished in almost every famous stream and lake in America. A widow, a daughter of Thomas S. Cumming, the artist, and two sons survive him. His funeral will take place at Christ Church, Hackensack, to-morrow morning.

Capt. James O. Johnston.

Capt. James O. Johnston, prominent for many years in military circles and a veteran of the civil war, died Tuesday at his home, 133 West Sixty-fourth Street. He was born in Saco, Me., in 1830, and came to New York when a young man, enlisting with the Eighth Regiment in 1853, and assisting in many details of organization in the years just preceding the war. Afterward he was transferred to the Ninth Regiment, in which he was made Captain of Company H, and was later on elected Major, but declined the office. In a few weeks he was retransferred to the Eighth Regiment, all members of his company following him. He was in many of the conspicuous engagements of the war. He was later made Adjutant, and for fourteen years served with the First Brigade, National Guard, under Gen. Louis Fitzgerald. He wrote a history of the war, and also a full history of the Eighth Regiment.

In 1862 he married Miss Carrie Crooker, who survives him. He leaves besides, a son and daughter. Funeral services will take place at the house to-night, and the interment will take place to-morrow morning at Woodlawn. Capt. Johnston was a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Mrs. Virginia Watson.

Mrs. Virginia Watson, wife of Uriah Burdge Watson, President of the Middlesex County Bank at Perth Amboy, N. J., died of pneumonia Wednesday morning at the home of a friend, Mrs. John Gillelan, 18 West Forty-fifth Street. She was a native of Virginia and for a number of years lived in Petersburg, where she was a social leader, being a representative of the old Rowlett family, well known in Old Dominion life of ante-bellum aristocracy. At her home in New Jersey she was noted for extensive charitable work. The body was taken to Perth Amboy and the funeral will take place Friday, at 4 o'clock, at St. Peter's Church. She is survived by her husband, a son, and daughter.

Mrs. Adaline M. Fassett.

Mrs. Adaline M. Fassett, the artist, dropped dead on the street in Washington Tuesday evening. Mrs. Fassett's specialty was portraiture, and her most noted work was "The Electoral College," now among the paintings hung in the Capitol. It represented the tribunal which decided the Hayes-Tilden contest, and contains over 100 miniature portraits. It is considered the greatest curiosity of art in possession of the Government. Mrs. Fassett also painted a portrait of Garfield, and of many members of the Supreme Court. She went to Washington from Ohio in 1875.

Henry Sibley Young.

Henry Sibley Young, a nephew of Daniel K. Young, a well-known coffee merchant at 108 Front Street, and a grandson of Gov. Sibley, the first Governor of Minnesota, died at his father's home, in St. Paul, Minn., yesterday morning, of typhoid fever. He was twenty-one years old. His father was a son of Elbert Anderson Young, a member of the firm of Fitch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., the largest dry goods dealers in St. Paul. His family are descendants of Peter Anderson and George Holmes, who were among the first settlers of New York City. He was a second cousin of Joseph Laroeque.

Henry Landon Adams.

Henry Landon Adams, formerly with the firm of Stacy, Adams & Co., 142 Duane Street, died Monday in Boston, at his home, 148 West Newton Street. The remains were brought to Brooklyn last night, and will be buried to-day in Greenwood Cemetery. For a number of years Mr. Adams was a well-known traveling salesman. In 1870, with William H. Stacy, now of Boston, and Oliver B. Quimn of Brockton, Mass., he formed the firm of Stacy, Adams & Co., remaining in active business until 1889. He leaves two daughters.

Moses Greenthal.

Moses Greenthal, for years well known as a merchant, died Tuesday after a sudden illness at his residence, 105 East Sixty-fourth Street, at the age of eighty-four. He came to this country from Prussia fifty-four years ago. He is survived by his widow and three children. The funeral will take place this morning, at 9:30 o'clock, from the house.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN C. SHEPHERD, paying teller of the First National Bank, Saratoga, died yesterday at Lakewood, N. J., where he had gone for his health.

CHARLES P. WHITE is dead at his home, in Wellesley, Mass. Mr. White was well known in the millinery trade in this city, Utica, Syracuse, and St. Paul. In St. Paul he was a partner in the firm of Strong & Co.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Waltham Watches.
The best in existence. Eight millions in use, all keeping correct time. Prices much lower, but quality higher than ever. Best assortment in the country; inspection invited.
HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhœa. 25c a bot.

E. & W. "Topeka." E. & W.
A round end, high-banded collar.

DIED.

CRAMPTON.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, of pneumonia, J. Miller, youngest son of Susie F. and the late J. Miller Crampton, aged 1 year and 11 months.
Funeral Friday morning, Jan. 7, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, 10 West 71st St.

HOLBERTON.—On Jan. 4, 1898, suddenly, at his residence, Hackensack, N. J., Wakeman Holberton.
Funeral services at Christ Church, Hackensack, N. J., Friday, Jan. 7, at 11:20 A. M. Train leaves New York foot of Cortlandt Street at 10:30 A. M.

HOYT.—At 42 Steuben St., East Orange, N. J., on the Feast of the Circumcision, Jan. 1, Mary Darley, wife of the late David Hubbell Hoyt, and daughter of the late Leonard and Eliza Ogilby.
Funeral service from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., New York, on Friday, Jan. 7, at 11 A. M.

MEEKER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 4, Jean, daughter of Henry E. and Jenny Royce Meeker.
Funeral services at 106 E. 50th St., at 10 o'clock Thursday morning.
Chicago papers please copy.

RANGER.—On Tuesday, 4th inst., at the Langham, Louis Ranger, in his 62d year.
Funeral from Emanu-El, Friday, 7th inst., at 9:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.
New Orleans papers please copy.

SPEYER.—Sudden

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

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CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
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Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

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NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
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Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

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GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000.
SURPLUS.....1,100,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business. Acts as Trustee, Registrar, and Transfer Agent; Executor, Guardian, Administrator, &c. Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates. Acts as Fiscal Agent for States, Municipalities, and Corporations. Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds. Interest allowed on Deposits. Checks pass through the New York Clearing-House. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.

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David Dows, jr., Richard A. McCurdy,
Robert A. Granniss, Theodore Morford,
S. G. Haven, jr., Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, Charles M. Pratt,
James J. Hill, James Timpson,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, George W. Young.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company
SINKING FUND.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, First Mortgage 6 Per Cent., Article 4, Section 2, the Trustee has this day drawn by lot for account of the Sinking Fund the following numbered bonds, viz.:

137 BONDS.

Nos. 97, 119, 123, 124, 127, 176, 186, 188, 196, 269, 274, 275, 292, 300, 316, 351, 432, 434, 460, 484, 573, 714, 839, 854, 859, 862, 866, 874, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1063, 1064, 1085, 1304, 1325, 1409, 1549, 1551, 1623, 1630, 1631, 1641, 1642, 1645, 1653, 1657, 1658, 1673, 1677, 1790, 1761, 1762, 1779, 1879, 1881, 1882, 1884, 1889, 1925, 1930, 1963, 2140, 2162, 2211, 2214, 2260, 2272, 2273, 2279, 2281, 2300, 2304, 2350, 2379, 2409, 2559, 2606, 2631, 2684, 2762, 2776, 2865, 2944, 2989, 3018, 3022, 3312, 3502, 3504, 3655, 3657, 3658, 3687, 3688, 3694, 3750, 3780, 3882, 4050, 4051, 4120, 4122, 4128, 4162, 4349, 4353, 4372, 4419, 4420, 4589, 4603, 4605, 4623, 4677, 4743, 4744, 4752, 4758, 4830, 4886, 4933, 4934, 4974, 5023, 5141, 5172, 5189, 5190, 5232, 5284, 5457, 5805, 5806, 5880, 5884, 5914.

Said bonds are PAYABLE AT PAR on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, Vice President.
New York, January 3, 1898.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, } January 5, 1898.

To Depositors of Consolidated Mortgage bonds and Preferred and Common stock of the Oregon Improvement Company under the Agreement of Reorganization.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the fifth installment of the payment required by said Agreement, to wit, twenty-five dollars on each Consolidated Mortgage Bond, two dollars and fifty cents on each share of Preferred Stock, and two dollars on each share of Common Stock, has been called, and is payable at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Wall Street, corner Nassau, New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before January 17, 1898.

Certificates must be presented at the time of payment that the same may be noted thereon.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS. FIRST DIVISION.

THE NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, complainant, vs. THE KANSAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, The Union Pacific Railway Company, and S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, J. W. Doane, and F. R. Coudert, defendants. No. 7,168.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE KANSAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned Special Master hereby gives notice that there is due and payable upon each of the first mortgage bonds of the KANSAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY the sum of $40.62; of said sum the amount of $18.79 is due upon said bond and the sum of 72 cents upon each coupon. Payment in accordance herewith will be made at the office of S. H. H. CLARK, OLIVER W. MINK, E. ELLERY ANDERSON, J. W. DOANE, and F. R. COUDERT, RECEIVERS, NO. 27 WILLIAM STREET, in the City of New York, in the State of New York, upon presentation of the bonds and coupons.

All bonds and coupons not presented by the 21st day of January, 1898, will cease to draw interest after that date.

HIRAM P. DILLON,
Special Master.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
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LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
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JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FREDK L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

WANTED,
Western National Bank STOCK.
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market fairly active.

About 250,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday. For the greater part of the day dullness ruled and quotations sagged; but just before the close of business much activity developed, and with the activity was strength. There seemed to be a general movement to cover shorts throughout the market. Coincidently some adroit bull traders helped the rise along. As a rule net changes of the day were advances.

***

All the Granger stocks were conspicuous, and most of them scored gains which put them back close to the prices they sold at on the eve of New Year's, despite the fact that all the most important interests ordinarily active in that group of stocks are disposed to counsel friends to proceed slowly for the present. They who have most interests at stake in Western railroad properties are much more anxious to see a pooling bill passed by Congress than to have any immediate rally in quotations. And to advance the chances of pooling legislation there may be moves which temporarily may interfere with stock market buoyancy.

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It looks as if for a little while to come Wall Street will have what is popularly known as a traders' market, with fluctuations small and the scope of the market narrow. Specialties are likely to get more attention than the general list.

***

The money market situation indicates that ease in rates will continue for a long time to come. Wall Street's ability to obtain funds wherewith to carry stocks on a basis of 2 per cent. gives to bull interests advantages that are consequential.

From every part of the country come assurances of public confidence that 1898 is to be a year of almost unprecedented good times.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $3,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 112⅝; $5,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 128½, and $5,000 do, registered, at 128½.

***

In State bonds, $200 Tennessee settlement threes, small, sold at 88.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of one per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Ref.	1½	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Tel. & Cable.	1	Michigan Central.	⅞
Am. Tobacco.	1½	Missouri Pacific.	⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	New Jersey Central.	1½
Brooklyn Union Gas.	½	New York Central.	1¼
Brook. Rap. Tran.	2⅛	North. Pacific.	½
Canada Southern.	⅝	Nor. Pacific pf.	⅝
Chic. & Northwest.	1	Pennsylvania R. R.	¾
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1¼	People's Gas, Chic.	1⅛
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Pullman Car.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & P.	1	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi. Ter. & Tran. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron.	1½	South. Pacific.	½
Illinois Central.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	1
Laclede Gas.	¾	Un. Pac., all in. pd.	½
Manhattan Cons.	1⅞	Wabash pf.	⅝
Met. Street Ry.	¾	West. Un. Tel.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1	Minn. & St. Louis.	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Mo., Kan & Texas.	⅛
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	⅝	Mobile & Ohio.	⅝
Buff., Roch. & P.	1¾	N. Y., Sus. & W.	1⅝
Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	2½	P., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Chic., Ind. & L.	½	Third Av. R. R.	1
Chic., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	West. Chic. St.	1⅛
Consolidated Ice.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ch., M. & St. P. con.	1	Mobile & O. new 6s.	1½
Chi. Ter. & Tr. tr. r.	1¼	Or. Imp. 1st tr. r.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1¼	Or. Sh. L. & unc.	1
Kings Co. El. 1st.	4	Peoria & East. 1st.	1
Lex. Av. & P. F. 1st.	1	Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st.	1

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $159,848,518; balances, $7,873,033; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,376,420.

Money on call in London, 1@2 per cent. Discount in open market, 2½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were ½ cent higher, at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—Par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25@30c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56¾@58. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 355,045.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 700 shares of Phoenix sold at .09. On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Crown Point sold at .32, 100 Hale & Norcross at 1.50, 100 Ophir at .75, 1,200 Pharmacist at .09, 100 Portland at .76, 200 Sierra Nevada at .73. On the Mining Exchange 6,500 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .01@.009@.009½, 5,200 Miami at .39b½@.38, 10,000 Rocky Mountain at .14b30, 60 St. F. Cariboo at 2.62½, 200 Waldorf at .10@.10¼, 100 Yukon at .10¼, 6,100 Alamo at .03⅛, 600 Argentum at .19¼@.19⅝@.18¼, 5,100 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¾, 10,000 Cannon Ball at .004¾@.004½@.004½, 300 Elkton at .84@.84¼, 5,000 Garfield Gr. at .06½, 100 Golden Fleece at .57, 8,000 Jefferson at .04½@.04⅝, 2,000 Justine at .007@.007⅞, 200 Mollie Gibson at .19½, 1,000 Old Gold at .006½, 1,800 Pharmacist at .07⅜@.07⅝@.07⅝@.07½, 100 Portland at .78½@, 658,000 Sentinel at .005¼@.007b30@.006, 15,000 Specimen at .03½, 1,000 Tamarack at .009, 2,000 Union at .12⅜@.13, 3,000 Work at .04@.04¼.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were. Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 96⅞; Illinois Central, ¼, to 106¼; Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅛, and Reading, ⅛, to 11¼. Declined—New York Central, ⅛, to 109½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 56⅜, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 59. Canadian Pacific sold at 84⅞; Erie, at 14⅞, and Erie first preferred at 38¾. British consols declined ⅛, to 112⅞, for money, and 113 1-16 for the account.

Bar gold was quoted at 77s. 10⅜d., and American eagles at 76s. 5⅝d. India Council bills were allotted at 1s. 3 18-16d. per rupee. In Paris rentes sold at 103f. 37½c., and exchange on London was 25f. 22c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 168.70, in London at 47⅛, and in Rome at 104.77.

MISSOURI PACIFIC EARNINGS.

With the other Gould-Sage stocks, Missouri Pacific rallied sharply yesterday, when its shorts realized their danger, in view of Mr. Sage's refusal to remain ill. All day the stock was strong, closing at the top price and gaining two points. Much of the strength of Missouri Pacific, however, was due to the road's statement for the fourth week of December. In that week earnings increased $154,000, about 20 per cent. For the year the increase is nearly $3,000,000—a most extraordinary showing, particularly when it is considered that the increases in Missouri Pacific's earnings have been made in the last half of the year.

HIGHER PRICES WILL RULE.

Speaking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday on stock market conditions, Mr. Jenkins Van Schaick of the New York Stock Exchange expressed the opinion that the prices of stocks will advance and that railroad securities will be extensively taken up by the public in the near future. Mr. Van Schaick said:

"I think stocks are a good purchase at these prices. Every development appears to be favorable. The business situation throughout the country is satisfactory. Railroad earnings indicate the condition of things generally, and they are good. There is plenty of money in the banks, particularly in the West.

"Business in Wall Street for a long time has been principally of a speculative character. Lately sales have not been heavy; our people are buying, not selling. There have been big rises and good fluctuations, and we are likely to have more, and I look for higher prices for stocks. The purchaser of stocks has great opportunities to make a large profit.

"There has appeared a little stiffening in money, but it has not been much. And that is owing to the operations of the Sub-Treasury. Great plethora, and, then again, great stringency are the extremes with which we have to contend. But money is easy now; the rate has gone as low as 1½ per cent., while at the moment the rate is 2½. There will be no trouble about money; there will be no stringency.

"The demand for high-class bonds is very good. As those are gradually exhausted money will go into the first-class railway stocks. Good demand will come for railway securities where people have confidence in the management of the roads. If the railroads of the country would take a lesson from the management of the New York Central, investors would show more confidence in them. Honest management is what promotes purchasing. It is difficult for an investor to get a first-class investment, such as he would be willing to put into a trust, that will pay him more than 4 per cent. There are many inquiries coming in for what is safe.

"Probably there will be an advance in railway rates, and it is altogether likely that reduced expenses will also come. Iron and steel and other supplies can be bought much cheaper now.

"I think the market will be stronger and that higher prices will rule. We are going to have a City Government better than any one has anticipated. Conditions are everywhere favorable in the business world and the financial outlook is decidedly brighter."

LABOR AND CAPITAL AGREED.

The bituminous coal industry has suffered more than any other branch of business since 1893. Prices for coal, rates for carrying, and wages for the miners were steadily reduced until they reached the lowest point every known, and resulted in starvation wages for the miners, with no profits for the railroads carrying the coal nor for the operators controlling the mines.

The situation was a gloomy one and no one seemed able to bring about an improvement until J. P. Morgan & Co. took the matter in hand. They are largely interested in the Columbus and Hocking Valley and the Chesapeake and Ohio, and are also looked to to reorganize the Baltimore and Ohio. With their power and influence, the re-establishment of these immense industries on a paying basis has begun, and considerable progress has already been made, particularly in Ohio, where a new association has been formed on a basis which makes rebates or cutting of prices or freight rates an impossibility.

There are seven roads engaged in the bituminous coal trade in this Ohio territory, the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Wheeling and Lake Erie, Toledo and Ohio Central, Columbus and Hocking Valley, Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, and Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking. The new organization expects to begin its operations on Feb. 1, and its effect should be a marked improvement in the wages of miners, the earnings of the railways, and the profit of the coal operators during the year 1898.

J. P. Morgan & Co. will undoubtedly move in other districts for similar organizations to that which is being arranged in Ohio. It is understood that work has already commenced in this direction in the Pittsburg district.

When the various districts represented by Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, and Illinois have completed their local organizations it is understood that the next step will be to form an inter-State agreement embracing these five districts. Some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking can be formed when it is known that there are over 200,000 miners engaged in the bituminous coal trade. The result of the combination, it is expected, will add $1 a day to their pay, compared with the low prices which they received in the Winter of 1897. Allowing twenty-five working days to a month, this will be equal to $5,000,000 per month, or $60,000,000 per annum for the miners alone. Fifty cents per ton added to the price of coal and divided between the miners, the railroads, and the operators would add millions of dollars to the income of each class.

It is estimated that 90 per cent. of the bituminous coal is consumed by railroads and manufacturing industries, only about 10 per cent. for domestic purposes, so that there can be no cry raised against this combination as being an injury to the public.

There is another feature connected with this move which will in time attract considerable notice, both here and abroad, and that is the fact that the miners' organization and their leaders are co-operating with the railroads and with the coal operators to perfect this combination. It is the first instance of capital and labor working side by side for mutual benefit. The result may be far reaching, not only financially, but politically, for when it is demonstrated that the labor organizations are working for a combination it will not be long before the press and the politicians will be forced to change their views, and instead of condemning will be placed in a position where they must uphold the very combinations which they have been for several years denouncing.

A NEW YORK TERMINUS.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the feature of yesterday's market. After showing considerable strength early in the day and holding all of its gain, the stock, in the last hour, developed new buoyancy, and ran up to 39¼, the highest price at which it has ever sold. The close was fractionally below this price, but with a gain of over two points for the day. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the most active stock on the list, 82,000 shares changing hands.

The later pyrotechnics in the stock were due to the news that the Appellate Court had refused to grant an appeal in the injunction suit to prevent the construction of the loops on the Brooklyn Bridge, thus practically settling the question, and giving the company right to carry its passengers across the Bridge. Wall Street, of course, appreciates what this means for Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The company's increase in earnings is estimated as high as $1,000 per day. In fact, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has been given a New York terminus and the necessary bridge, that would have cost $25,000,000 or $30,000,000, practically free.

There was again much talk regarding the attitude of the Tammany adminstration toward the Brooklyn Rapid Transit management and of the speculative interests of Tammany politicians in Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. Wall Street is firmly convinced that a number of these braves are heavily long of all the local traction stocks and that they are holding on for considerably higher prices.

AS TO RATE CUTTING.

President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western has written a letter to a Wall Street friend, answering a request for information regarding the rate situation. Mr. Stickney writes that he can find no evidences of any more rate cutting than is usual at this time of the year. He says that, with a traffic movement like that just now going on, it is practically impossible to prevent rate disturbances—in fact, there is always more or less slashing among the Western roads. Mr. Stickney reports excellent prospects for continued heavy business on the Chicago Great Western.

THE "SAGE RUMOR."

Russell Sage, smiling and cheerful, and by no means a sick man, was at his desk promptly yesterday morning. Consequently such stocks as were sold short on Tuesday on the rumor that Mr. Sage was seriously ill were bought back. The buying from this source started a general advance in the Gould-Sage stocks. Manhattan, in the last hour, followed Brooklyn Rapid Transit's example and shot upward rapidly, closing at 112, the highest price of the day, and a net gain of nearly two points.

In the offices where good Manhattan information is usually found it was stated yesterday that the bungling attempt and crude methods used to create a panic in the stock—by spreading reports of Mr. Sage's serious illness—had given friends of the stock a very poor opinion of the manipulative powers of their opponents. The Sage rumor was easily and quickly disposed of; its bad effects upon the Sage stocks were quickly recovered from, and the shorts were easily defeated.

MORE GAS "LEGISLATION."

Wall Street gave but little serious consideration to the gas bills introduced in the Legislature yesterday, providing for dollar gas throughout the State and local gas boards to supervise gas plants. There was also a special dollar gas bill for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx alone, having in it many provisions meaning dire things for the local gas companies. The Street looked upon the bills as having been made for hold-up purposes. And there were no fears expressed of their passage, or, even in that event, of their ultimate enforcement. Consolidated Gas was very dull and fluctuated within comparatively narrow limits, closing at 177, with a fractional loss for the day.

WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

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Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Russell Sage down town attending to business as usual.

Gross earnings of Georgia and Alabama for fourth week and month of December largest ever reported for any week or month in company's history.

Probability of a dividend of 1½ per cent. to be declared in February on Laclede Gas common stock. Earnings for December said to show an increase of 7 per cent. over 1896.

Arrival at Baltimore of one of the largest fleets of the season to load grain for foreign ports.

A Director of Wabash quoted as saying that although freight rates are unsatisfactory, the earnings of the company continue to show improvement, and that the floating debt is being steadily reduced.

Expectation that Wisconsin Central plan of reorganization will soon be announced.

Official statement that Canadian Pacific's gross earnings for the year 1897 increased $3,465,796.

Election of H. R. McCullough, son-in-law of President Hughitt, to the Third Vice Presidency of Chicago and Northwestern.

No change likely to be made in Board of Directors of American Sugar Refining Company at annual meeting next Wednesday, as official circular has been issued by Secretary of company asking for proxies for re-election of the two Directors whose terms expire.

Advance in east-bound passenger rates on transatlantic steamship business from Minneapolis and St. Paul agreed upon by Chicago-St. Paul roads, to go into effect on Saturday.

Payment to Government by Union Pacific syndicate of $8,500,000, being the final payment of purchase money for road.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in December showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg.	$4,126
Chesapeake and Ohio.	93,646
Chicago Great Western.	11,252
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling.	15,229
Georgia and Alabama.	12,453
Lake Erie and Western.	9,965
Louisville and Nashville.	16,254
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.	56,607
Missouri Pacific.	154,000
—Central Branch.	7,000
New York, Ontario and Western.	8,312
Oregon Railroad and Navigation.	49,435
St. Louis and San Francisco.	1,297
Southern Railway.	26,073
Toledo and Ohio Central.	3,515

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The following reported increases for the month of December:

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg.	$33,694
Chesapeake and Ohio.	91,835
Chicago Great Western.	36,972
Georgia and Alabama.	28,692
Lake Erie and Western.	26,192
Louisville and Nashville.	51,220
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.	43,293
New York, Ontario and Western.	25,343
Oregon Railroad and Navigation.	155,454
St. Louis and San Francisco.	44,166
Southern Railway.	95,555

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Alabama Great Southern showed a decrease for the fourth week of $1,493 and an increase for the month of $4,121. St. Louis Southwestern showed an increase for the fourth week of $4,500 and a decrease for the month of $34,700. Norfolk and Western showed a decrease for the fourth week of $11,617 and an increase for the month of $85,153.

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Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling reported an increase in gross earnings for the month of October of $69,945 and in net of $43,008. Georgia and Alabama showed an increase in gross for November of $24,816 and in net of $8,959. Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis showed a gain in gross for November of $82,186, in net of $5,904, and in surplus of $4,560. For the same period Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham reported an increase in gross of $989, in net of $6,564, and in surplus of $6,064. Oregon Railroad and Navigation showed an increase in gross for November of $180,005 and in net of $75,542. Toledo and Ohio Central for the same month showed an increase in gross of $21,534 and in net of $16,218. Norfolk and Western showed an increase in gross for November of $6,217 and in net of $84,650.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	202	207
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st.	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d.	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad.	197½	199
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.	80	83
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts.	7	8
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s.	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock.	78	79
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River.	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock.	46	47
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s.	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	321	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	44	47
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	79	82
Kings County Elevated.	2½	3
Kings County Traction.	46¼	48
Nassau 1st 5s. (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common.	2½	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad.	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad, ex dividend.	165	168
Union Ry. 1st 5s. (Huckleberry)	109	111
Union Ry. stock.	145	175
Worcester (Mass.) Traction, ex div.	86	87
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	97

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s.	107¼	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.	75	77
Union Ferry	65	68
Union Ferry bonds	106½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex. int.	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.	89	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock.	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock.	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s.	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend.	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	71

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs.	102	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, when issued.	92	93½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock, when issued.	28½	30
Central Union 5s, guaranteed.	99½	100
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock.	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	74	75
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	285	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
New Amsterdam pr., when issued.	73	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	110	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	100	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock.	86	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s.	98½	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	37	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s.	87	89
St. Paul Gas stock.	40	46
St. Paul Gas bonds.	75	80
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	130	135
Standard Gas, New York, pf., ex div.	144	147
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock.	20½	22
Syracuse Gas 1st, 5 p. c. bonds.	94	97
Western Gas Company	89	90
Western Gas Company bonds.	102¾	103¾

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	33	36
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	65
Glucose common	37	38
Glucose preferred, dividend	92½	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	7	12
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds.	92	95
Lorillard Company pf.	115	117
Malt common	25	25¼
Malt preferred, ex dividend.	75	76
Michigan-Peninsular Car	12	20
Michigan-Peninsular 6 p. c. bonds.	90	91
New York Biscuit Company.	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new.	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	340	355
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney preferred	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	364	366
Trenton Potteries	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	53
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company.	156½	157
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds.	99	105
Anderson Tobacco Company.	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	100	106
Commercial Cable stock.	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock.	61	65
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s.	60	65
Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d.	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s.	51	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.	150	152
Northwestern Telegraph Company.	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	39	43
Wool Exchange	110	112

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday by Henry Draper at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$5,000 Central Railroad Company of New Jersey 7 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, due 1899, 104½.

$15,000 Wabash Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year bonds, due 1939, 108.

15 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 263⅜.

50 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, 289.

50 shares Union Typewriter, first preferred, $100 each, 90¼.

20 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 200¼.

15 shares Brooklyn & New York Ferry Company, $100 each, 193.

50 shares Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, consolidated, $100 each, 350.

28 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin Company, preferred, $100 each, 85.

1 share Central Trust Company, $100, 1352.

1 share Illinois Central Railroad Company, leased lines, $100, 92.

10 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 265.

6 shares Title Guarantee & Trust Company, $100 each, 280½.

1 share Importers' & Traders' National Bank, $100, 525½.

1 share United States Trust Company, $100, 1190.

5 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1296.

$5,000 Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, consolidated 7 per cent. bonds, due 1902, 113⅝.

40 shares Hide and Leather National Bank, $100 each, 91.

5 shares People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 245.

10 shares Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, $100 each, 75.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America.	350	Market & Fulton.	220
American Ex.	170	Mechanics'.	185
Broadway	225	Mercantile.	168
Central National	165	Merchants'.	145
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	120
Chemical	4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
158	161	15	Adams Express	158½	158½	158½	158½	.....
21⅜	22¾	25	American Cotton Oil..	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	.....
75	76	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	75½	75½	75½	75½	− ½
115	119	60	American Express	116	117½	116	117½	.....
8	8¼	900	American Spirits Mfg.	8	8¼	8	8⅛	.....
18½	19¼	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	−1
141⅜	141⅝	19,870	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	140½	141⅝	140½	141⅝	+1⅝
115	116	417	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115½	115¾	115	115	− ¼
90	91½	816	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	91	91	91	91	+1
88⅝	89½	8,612	American Tobacco ..	88½	89½	88½	89⅜	+1¼
33	34	8	Ann Arbor pf.....	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	.....
12⅝	13	630	At., T. & S. F.....	12⅜	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
30⅛	30⅜	4,840	At., T. & S. F. pf....	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	14	650	Baltimore & Ohio.....	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
⅜	⅝	1,601	Bay State Gas	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	.....
39	39¼	32,310	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	36½	39⅞	36½	39⅛	+2¼
119	120	325	Brooklyn Union Gas..	119⅜	119½	119⅜	119½	+ ½
29¼	31	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts..	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	−1¼
66½	67	202	Buff., R. & Pitts. pf..	65¾	65¾	65½	65½	−2¼
52¼	53	555	Canada Southern	51½	52⅞	51½	52⅜	+ ⅝
101½	111½	100	Central Pacific	111⅜	113⅜	111⅜	113⅜	.....
22⅝	22¼	750	Chesapeake & Ohio....	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	+ ¼
99⅜	99½	18,175	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	98⅛	99⅝	98⅛	99⅝	+1¼
14⅞	15	4,370	Chicago Great West..	14½	15	14½	15	+ ¼
8¼	9	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	8½	8½	8½	8½	− ½
29	31	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.....	30	30	30	30	−1½
94⅛	94¼	20,240	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	93	94¼	93	94¼	+1⅜
143¾	144	330	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	143½	145¾	143½	143⅝	+ ⅝
120⅞	121	1,385	Chicago & Northw....	119½	121	119½	121	+1½
88⅜	89¼	7,310	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	88⅛	89⅝	88	89⅜	+1
4⅝	5	3,698	Chi. Term. Trans....	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	24	4,177	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	22¾	24¼	22¾	23⅞	+1⅛
34¼	35	400	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	33⅞	34¼	33⅞	34¼	+ ¼
15½	15¾	1,100	Cleve., Lor. & W.....	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	.....
25⅛	25¼	1,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	24½	25⅜	24½	25⅜	+1⅛
177	177½	1,575	Consolidated Gas	177	177¾	176½	177	− ¼
31	32½	100	Consolidated Ice	32	32	32	32	−1
86½	87	200	Con., Ice pf., ex div...	86½	86¾	86½	86½	+ ¼
111½	112	5	Delaware & Hudson....	112	112	112	112	.....
14¼	14½	100	Erie	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
37½	38	300	Erie 1st pf.....	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	6	Ft. W. & D. C.....	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅝
34⅛	34¼	800	General Electric	33¾	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅜
...	...	5	Harlem	320	320	320	320	+ ⅝
28¾	28⅝	400	Hawaiian Sugar	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
104	104½	1,050	Illinois Central	102½	104	102½	104	+1
47	48	10	Illinois Steel Co.....	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	.....
19⅜	20¼	600	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	20	20¼	20	20½	+ ⅜
44¾	45	800	Laclede Gas	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ⅛
70½	71	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ ⅛
171	172	330	Lake Shore	171	171	171	171	+ ¼
37	40	700	Long Island	38½	38½	38¼	38½	+ ½
55¾	57⅜	7,105	Louisville & Nashville.	55⅛	55⅞	55⅛	55⅞	+ ½
111	11¾	2000	Manhattan Con	110⅜	112	110¼	112	+1⅞
130⅜	131	5,170	Metropolitan St. Ry...	130¼	131⅜	129⅜	131	+ ¾
100½	101	110	Michigan Central	102⅜	102⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
5	...	100	M., Su. P. & S. St. M.	7	7	7	7	+1
25	26	700	Minn. & St. Louis.....	25½	25½	25	25	− ⅝
12¾	12⅞	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	− ⅜
35¼	36⅛	3,285	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	34⅝	35⅜	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
34½	34¾	9,760	Missouri Pacific	32⅞	34¼	32⅞	34¼	+2
29½	30	600	Mobile & Ohio	29	29¼	29	29¼	− ⅜
56½	56¾	2,100	National Lead	56¼	56¾	55⅞	56¼	.....
96¼	96¾	1,380	New Jersey Central ..	94⅝	96½	94⅝	96⅛	+1⅛
106⅜	107	3,950	New York Central	105⅜	107⅛	105⅜	107	+1¼
185	186	46	N. Y., N. H. & H....	185	185	184⅜	184⅜	−1
17½	18¼	100	N. Y., Sus. & Wst....	18	18	18	18	−1⅜
32⅜	33	800	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	32	32¼	32	32	.....
46½	47	127	Norfolk & West. pf...	47	47	46¾	46¾	.....
47	47½	50	North American	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	.....
21	21¼	749	Northern Pacific	20⅞	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
59	59⅜	6,274	Nor. Pacific pf.....	57⅜	59	58	59	+ ⅝
15⅜	16	420	Ontario & Western....	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ¼
18⅛	19½	105	Or. Imp., 4th in. pd..	19	19	19	19	.....
68	70	305	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	68¼	68¾	68	68	.....
20	20⅜	225	Oregon Short Line....	2 ⅜	20¼	2 ⅜	20¼	+ ¼
29⅞	30¼	230	Pacific Mail	29⅜	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+ ⅛
115⅜	115¾	1,000	Penn'a Vania R. R....	11 ⅜	115⅜	11 ⅜	115⅜	+ ⅛
96	96¼	13,923	People's Gas, Chicago.	95	96⅛	95	96⅛	+1¼
40¼	41	3,140	P., C., C. & St. L....	4 ⅞	40⅜	4 ⅞	40	+ ⅛
67	69	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	67	67	67	67	− ½
168½	...	40	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi....	170	170	169	169	.....
173	174	374	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	173½	173½	173	173⅝	+ ½
22¾	23	500	Reading	21⅞	23⅛	21⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
50¾	51	2,220	Reading 1st pf.....	50	50¾	50	50¾	+ ⅛
27⅝	28¼	500	Reading 2d pf.....	27½	27½	27¼	27½	+ ½
59½	60⅜	15	Rio Grande W. 1st pf.	59¾	59½	59½	59¼	.....
50⅝	50¾	407	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	50	50¼	50	50¼	.....
19⅜	19¾	934	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	19⅛	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	+ ⅜
7⅝	7¾	515	St. L. & San F an.....	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	.....
56⅜	57	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	57	57	57	57	.....
29⅜	29⅞	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
76	77¼	1,010	St. Paul & Omaha.....	75½	75½	75	75½	+ ¼
148	152	10	St. Paul & Omaha pf...	148	148	148	148	.....
20½	21	400	Southern Pacific	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ¼
9	9¼	735	Southern Railway	9	9	9	9	+ ¼
30¼	30⅝	1,485	Southern Railway pf..	30⅜	30	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
3	3⅜	100	Standard R. & T.....	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
26⅜	26½	1,570	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	25½	26½	25¼	26½	+1¼
11⅛	11¾	100	Texas Pacific	10¾	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅝
164	166	110	Third Avenue	164	164	164	164	−1
26¼	26½	5,886	U. P., all in. pd.....	25⅞	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅜
6¾	7	100	U. P., D. & G., t. r...	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
40	43	151	United States Express.	40	40	40	40	.....
63½	64	200	U. S. Leather pf.....	63⅜	63⅝	63⅜	63¼	+ ⅝
15½	16⅜	82	United States Rubber.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	.....
62	112	100	U. S. Rubber pf.....	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	.....
7¼	7¾	400	Wabash pf.....	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.....
18	18⅛	940	Wabash pf.....	17¾	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅝
110	116	13	Wells-Fargo Express .	116	116	116	116	.....
...	...	200	West Chicago Street..	100⅝	100½	100⅜	100½	−1¼
7¼	8	100	Western Union Beef..	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
90⅝	90½	1,391	Western Union Tel....	89¼	90⅞	89¼	90⅜	+ ⅛
1⅝	2⅛	100	W. & L. E., 1st as. pd.	2	2	2	2	.....
Sales.		246,758						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Flint & P M, Div 5s		Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs	
11,000	82	12,000	83	10,000	103½
At, T & S F gen 4s		Ft W & D C 1st		Oregon R & N 4s	
15,000	89¾	2,000	71½	2,000	93¼
35,000	89⅞	Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s		2,000	93⅜
6,000	90	5,000	54½	Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
8,000	89⅞	12,000	54¾	3,000	96⅞
4,000	90	Galv, H & H 5s		7,000	97
21,000	89⅞	3,000	89¾	Income A 5s	
1,560	90	3,000	89⅜	5,000	58
Adjustment 4s		Gen Elec Co deb 5s		Inc B & col trust	
20,000	57¾	5,000	57⅜	1,000	40
500	57⅝	H & Tex Cent G M 4s		Oregon Short Line 5s	
10,000	58	1,000	78½	2,000	124
25,000	57⅞	Iowa Central 1st 5s		10,000	124⅛
17,000	57⅜	9,000	90½	People's G & C of Chi	
2,000s3	57⅝	Kanawha & Mich 4s		1st cons 6s	
5,000	57¾	2,000	79	1,000	116½
10,000	57⅞	Kan Pac 1st con, Trust		Peo & Eastern 1st	
10,000	57⅝	Co certfs		1,000	76
14,000	58	3,000	84¾	Reading Co gen 4s	
6,000	58¼	42,000	85	10,000	83½
25,000	58¼	Kings Co Elev 1st		1,000c	83⅜
Atlantic & Danv 1st		3,000	50	46,000	83¾
5,000	95	L S & Mich So 3½s		10,000	83⅜
Austin & N W 1st		5,000	105	15,000	83¾
11,000	83½	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre		Rio Grande West 1st	
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust		con assented		2,000	82
Co certfs		2,000	100¾	2,000	82⅛
1,000	83	Lehigh & Wilkes M 5s		10,000	82
1,000	83	5,000	90	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	
Brooklyn R T 5s		Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st		25,000	70
1,000	91½	2,000	122	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
3,000	91¾	Metropolitan Elev 1st		5,000	88½
2,000	91	6,000	118⅛	1,000	88¼
20,000	91¼	Met St Ry gen 5s		1,000	88½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		30,000	114	St L, Kan & Northern, St	
5,000	98¾	11,000	114¼	Charles Bridge 1st	
Canada So 1st 5s		Mich Cent cons 7s		3,000	110
1,000	109⅞	9,000	114¾	St L & S F 2d, Class C	
Canada Southern 2d		Mil & St P, Mineral Pt Div		3,000	115
3,000	108⅞	20,000	107	St L & S F G M 5s	
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s		Chi & Mo River 5s		5,000	103¼
2,000	114½	5,000	114½	5,000s20F	103½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Chi & Pac 6s		St P, M & M consld 6s	
15,000	91¼	3,000	119	1,000	128
15,000	91	I & D ext		San An & Ar Pass 4s	
Cent of N J gen 5s		4,000	139¼	1,000	59⅜
2,000	110	Fargo & So Assu'd		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
1,000	110⅜	1,000	127½	5,000	95½
2,000	110½	Wis & Min Div		So Pac of Cal 5s consld	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		11,000	114½	8,000	93½
10,000	82¼	Mil & St Paul con		5,000	93½
Ches & Ohio con 5s		13,000	138⅞	So Pac of N M 1st	
6,000	114¼	9,000	139	7,000	105½
1,000	114½	Minn & St L con 5s		8,000	105¾
Chi, Bur & N 5s		8,000	106½	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
1,000	110¼	Mo, K & East 1st		2,000	92¼
Chi, R & Q conv 5s		3,000	94	9,000	92⅜
500	109¾	3,000	94¼	1,000	92¼
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s		Standard R & T 6s	
25,000	98¾	12,000	86¼	2,000	58
Chi & N W S F 5s		2,000	86	Tex & N O cons 5s	
7,000	111¼	500	87	10,000	96¾
Chi & N W S F deb 5s,		10,000	86	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1933		5,000	86¼	4,000	98
5,000	117⅛	Mo, K & T 2d		1,000	97½
Chi & N W cons 7s		8,000	63	2,000	97¾
2,000	144½	20,000	63¼	6,000	98
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		5,000	63⅜	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
5,000	105¼	Mobile & Ohio new 6s		5,000	28¼
2,000	105⅛	4,000	121	14,000	28½
Chi Term & Trans 4s		4,000	122	Third Av 1st 5s	
2,000c	84	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s		4,000	122
2,000	84¼	1,000	77	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	
15,000	84¼	Nash, C & St L con		1,000	103½
10,000	84¼	1,000	103¼	Union Pac 1st, 1898, ex	
49,000	84¼	N Y Cent deb 5s reg		matured coups	
2,000	84⅛	5,000	110¼	2,000	115
5,000	84⅜	N Y, C & St L 4s		Union Pac 1st, 1899, Tr	
14,000	84½	5,000	106⅞	Co certfs, ex ma-	
10,000b3	84⅝	N Y, Lack & W 1st		tured coups	
10,000	84½	1,000	138½	1,000	116½
30,000	84⅝	N Y, O & W refdg 4s		Union Pacific purchase	
8,000	84¾	2,000	97¼	money certfs	
1,000	84¾	2,000	97½	50,000	112¼
Chi Term & Trans prop		Nor Pac 1st 6s		20,000	112½
30,000	47¼	5,000	116¾	2,000	112¾
1,000	47⅜	2,000	116⅞	16,000	112½
40,000	47¼	Nor Pac gen lien 3s		Wabash 1st 5s	
17,000	47⅜	19,000	60¾	3,000	108¼
65,000	47⅞	21,000	60¾	25,000	108
31,000	48	69,000	60¾	7,000	108¼
6,000	48¼	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		21,000	108¼
11,000	48¼	500	95¾	55,000	108⅛
30,000	48¼	8,000	95⅝	Det & Chi ext	
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust		28,000	85¼	2,000	99½
Co certfs		500	96	Wabash 2d 5s	
7,000	64½	3,000	95¼	19,000	81
Den & Rio Grande 4s		5,000	95¼	5,000	80¾
5,000	80¾	100,000	95¼	18,000	80½
2,000	80¾	10,000s10F	95¼	2,000	80¾
2,000s20F	80⅝	18,000	95⅜	10,000	80⅞
5,000s20F	80⅝	18,000	95¾	West Shore gtd 4s	
East Tenn, Va & Ga		Nor Pac Terml 1st		1,000	109
con 5s		3,000	101	West Shore gtd 4s reg	
1,000	110½	40,000	104⅞	15,000	108¾
1,000	110¾	Norf & W Ry con 4s		2,000	108½
Erie gen lien 3-4s		1,000	79¼	1,000	108⅜
38,000	70¾	3,000	79⅝	West Union col trust 5s	
7,000	71	Oregon R & N 1st		7,000	109
Erie 4s prior bonds		2,000	112⅜	Wilkes & East 1st	
27,000	91	1,000	112½	10,000	94
20,000	91¼	1,000	112⅜		
Total sales			4		

Adirondack Park Bonds to be Sold.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Controller Roberts announced to-day that he will at once advertise for the sale of $400,000 of Adirondack Park bonds on a date to be announced later.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Orono Savings Bank Stock Sold.

OLDTOWN, Me., Jan. 5.—The Orono Savings Bank, the Trustees of which have decided to wind up its business, has disposed of the stock at auction. Among the securities were a number of Arkansas bonds of a face value of $1,000 each, disposed of at the same time. The bonds brought $51 each.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99½	...
4s, r., 1907	112⅜	112⅞
4s, c., 1907	113⅜	114
4s, r., 1925	128½	129
4s, c., 1925	128½	129
5s, r., 1904	114⅜	114⅝
5s, c., 1904	114¼	114⅝
Currency 6s, 1899	103½	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¼	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¼	...
Alb. & Sus.	162	...
Alton & T. H.	60	...
Am. Coal	120	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	21	26
Am. Tobacco pf.	115	116
Ann Arbor	12	13
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7
Boston A. L. pf.	104	107
Brunswick Co., 2d in. paid	5¾	6½
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	...
Canadian Pacific	81½	82⅜
Capital Traction	61	...
Chi. & Alton	162	...
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	...
Chi. & E. Ill.	52½	55
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95½	102
Chi. & N. W. pf.	163¾	165
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	33¼	8o
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	24	28½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	68	75
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	75	83
Clev., L. & W. pf.	47	49
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	...
Col. C. & I. Dev.	...	¾
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	3
Col. F. & I. pf.	75	80
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5¾	6½
Col. H. V. & T.	5¼	5½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	15	17
Com. Cable	175	...
Consol Coal	41	...
Del., L. & W.	154	156¾
D. & R. G. pf.	46¼	46½
D. M. & Ft. D.	12½	13
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	...
Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	7
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	127	129
E. E. I. of B'klyn.	105	110
Eighth Avenue	325	...
Erie 2d pf.	19	20
Ev. & T. H.	23	26½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	43	48
Ft. W. & R. G.	12	15
Gt. Nor. pf.	130	136
G. B. & W.	30	40
H. B. Claflin	...	99¾
Homestake	42½	...
Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	97
Iowa Central	8¾	9½
Iowa Central pf.	31	32
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	...
Jollet & Chicago	160	...
Kanawha & Mich.	7	9
Keokuk & D. M.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	14	16
Keokuk & West.	30	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	92	94
L. E. & W.	15¾	17
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	11	...
Manhattan Beach.	4	6
Md. Coal pf.	44	53
Mexican Central.	5¾	6½
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	85¼	87
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	55½	56½
Minn. Iron	55	58
Morris & Essex	169	170½
Nat. Lin. Oil	17	17½
National Starch	7½	9
Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	83
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	28
New Cent. C.	7	7½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	18¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	80
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32½	35
Norfolk So.	60	...
Nor. & West.	14	15½
Northwest. Tel.	110	...
Ohio Southern.	...	5
Ont. Mining	3	4½
Ore. R. & N.	36	38
Penn. Coal	340	370
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅝	1
Peo. & Eastern	4	7
Pitts. & West. pf.	5	9
Quicksilver	1	3
Quicksilver pf.	3	8
Rens. & Saratoga	176	...
Rio Grande W.	22	27
R., W. & O.	121	122½
St. J. & G. I.	7	8
St. L. S. W.	4	4½
St. L. S. W. pf.	9¼	10
St. P. & Duluth	19	21
St. P. & D. pf.	78	80
St. P., M. & M.	121	123
Sil. bullion certfs.	56¾	58
Sixth Avenue	190	200
Twin City R. T.	15	...
U. S. Leather	6⅞	7
W. & L. E. pf., 1st	...	...
W. & L. E. pf., 2d	...	10
Wis. Central	...	8
Wis. Central pf.	...	8

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
14,450	Am. Sugar Ref.	140⅜	141¾	140⅜	141⅝
500	Am. Tobacco	88¾	89¼	88¾	89¼
110	A., T. & S. F. pf.	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	30¼
240	Bay State Gas	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
3,160	Brook. R. T.	36⅞	39¼	36⅞	39⅛
7,340	C., B. & Qy.	98½	99¼	98½	99¼
15,040	C., M. & St. P.	93½	94¼	93	94¼
50	C., St. P., M. & O.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
2,540	C., R. I. & Pac.	88⅝	89¼	88⅝	89¼
850	Cent. of N. J.	95	96½	95	96⅛
200	Gen. Electric	33¼	34½	33¼	34¼
780	Louis. & Nash.	55¼	55⅞	54¾	55⅜
6,280	Manhattan	110⅝	112	110⅝	112
1,640	Mo. Pacific	32⅜	34½	32⅜	34⅛
10	N. Y. Central	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
630	Nor. Pac. pf.	58½	59	58	59
3,300	People's Gas	95	99	94⅞	99
700	Reading	21⅝	23⅛	21⅝	22⅞
200	Reading 1st pf.	50½	50¾	50½	50¾
50	Southern Ry.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
70	Southern pf.	30¼	30¼	30	30
30	Tenn. C. & I.	25¾	26	25¾	26
510	Union Pacific	25½	26⅜	25½	26⅛
10	Wabash pf.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
450	West. Union	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼
59,030					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	58	58⅜	58	58⅜
4,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	63¼	63⅜	63¼	63⅜
5,000	Nashu. Ela. 1st	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
2,000	N. J. Cent. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
1,000	Nor. Pac. 1st	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
1,000	Rock Isl. 5s, c.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
6,000	Tex. Pac. 1st	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
11,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	28½	28½	28½	28¾
2,000	Wabash 1st	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
3,000	Wabash 2d	80½	80½	80½	80½
$47,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.10	.13
Alpha Con	.07	.07
Andes	.14	.15
Belcher	.44	.45
Best & Belcher	.50	.50
Bodie Con	.05	.05
Caledonia	.20	.23
Challenge Con	.25	.29
Chollar	.34	.36
Confidence	.97	.97
Con. Cal. & Va	1.25	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.28	.28
Gould & Curry	.35	.38
Hale & Norcross	1.40	1.50
Julia	.28	...
Justice	.05	.05
Kentuck Con	...	.05
Lady Washington Con	.24	...
Mexican	...

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Dull Day at Private Contract—Big Deal in Bay Ridge Lots—Transactions at Auction.

Jackson & Stern have bought from Hannah Silverstone the three-story brick dwelling 228 Clinton Street, 25 by 93.5.

Walter L. Johnson has purchased from the Bay Ridge Park Improvement Company 350 lots on Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, and Eighty-sixth Streets and Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Avenues, Brooklyn. The reported price is $150,000, about $425 per lot. Improvements will be begun immediately by the erection of a number of detached dwellings.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday L. J. Phillips & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Israel S. Feinberg, for $53,506, the two five-story brick flats 311 and 313 East Fifty-fourth Street, 50 by 100.5.

Byran L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Lowenfeld & Prager, for $8,875, the two-story frame tenement 68 Pike Street, 25.5 by 62.4.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the William Peter Brewing Company, for $5,150, the two-story frame dwelling 827 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 50 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to George A. Heaney, for $8,000, the two three-story frame tenements 700 and 702 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 32.6 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to George A. Heaney, for $7,000, the two-story frame dwelling, with two-story stable at rear, Franklin Avenue, southeast side, 182.2 feet northeast of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 35.5 by 150; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth J. Merrill, for $600, the lot on Anthony Avenue, west side, 195 feet south of Garfield Street, 25 by 125.

New Real Estate Concern.

Samuel Goldsticker, after completing twenty-one years in the service of the real estate firm of L. J. Phillips & Co., at 158 Broadway, has severed his connection with that firm, and will conduct a real estate business on his own account at 152 Broadway.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Roger Foster, referee, 334 and 336 East Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 50 by 100, coal and wood yard, with two-story brick office. Due on judgment, $18,301.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 52 East Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 155 feet west of Park Avenue, runs west 20.6 by south 60 feet to east 40.5 by south 40.5 by east 20 by north 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $31,907.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 533 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 416.3 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 20.5 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $9,026.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 562 to 566 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 63 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 90, leasehold three-story brick and one-story frame factories. Due on judgment, $2,965.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 506 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 138 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 26.4 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,457.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 275 feet west of First Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 87.1, E. C. Lomonte of 321 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; C. A. Millner of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $22,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, Pollard Steinam of 19 Union Square, owner and architect; cost, $36,000.

No. 342 West Thirty-eighth Street, for a five-story brick stable, 25 by 95, Patrick Kennedy of 442 West Forty-third Street, owner; John H. Kimble of 249 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $16,000.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of Southern Boulevard, for a three-story brick hotel, 44.3 by 34.1, Evans & Morrissey, owners; Dodge & Morrison of 41 Wall Street, architects; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

No. 127 Fulton Street, to an eight-story brick store and lofts, W. Y. D. Keuffel of 510 Hudson Street, owner; De Lemos & Cordes, architects; cost, $800.

No. 38 Oak Street, to a three-story and basement brick and frame dwelling, with store, B. Gaussa of 38 Oak Street, owner; M. J. Cafiero, architect; cost, $650.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 22.2 feet east of Morris Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, Thomas Corcoran, premises, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $200.

Fifth Street, William's Bridge, to a two-story frame stable, Joseph Stickey, premises, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $400.

Cabot Street, northwest side, 200 feet south of Eastern Boulevard, to a two and a half story frame clubhouse, East Bay Land and Improvement Company of 32 Nassau Street, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 5.

AVENUE A, w s, 84.10 ft s of 121st St, 16x75.3; John H. Judge, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank..... 6,000

AVENUE A, w s, 68.10 ft s of 121st St, 16x75.6x16x75.8; John H. Judge, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank..... 6,800

BERGEN AV, w s, 175 ft s of Rose St, 25x100; James T. Barry and wife to Lorenz Ganaz 15,500

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 106th St, 104.5x93.2x100.11x120; David McClure, referee, to Anna E. Troescher 4,000

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 125th St, 30.5x126.9x21.1x180; Francis J. de Raimes and wife to Pauline Simon 1

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 125th St, 30.5x126.9x21.1x130; Pauline Simon to Alois Gutwillig 1

BOULEVARD, w s, 100 ft n of 122d St, 70.5x142.6x72.10x161; Jacob Hirsch and wife to Alois Gutwillig..... 1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 77.6 ft n of 142d St, 23x53.11x23.7x76.4; Samuel V. Speyer, referee, to Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children 13,500

BRIGGS AV, s s, 195.4 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x110; Millie E. Hahn and Anghet to Henrietta Cohn 7,500

CAMBRELING AV, e s, 155 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 25x100; Philip Seelig to Wellington Davison 1,250

CONCOURSE, e s, 106.10 ft s of 162d St, 168.2x96.6, irregular; Fordham Road, n s, 91.9 ft w of Valentine Av, 12.2x43.1x41.6; Mary A. Thomson and another to Eva A. Salter..... Exch.

CRAVEN ST, n s, 75 ft e of Dawson St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Margaret Bowe 7,750

DELANCEY ST, 271, 25x75; Henry Berkowitz and wife to Elias Reisman..... 29,000

GRAND ST, w s, 50 ft s of 182d St, 75x100; Andrew J. Connick and wife to Hugh E. O'Reilly and another 1

GRAND AV, s w corner of 182d St, 50x100; Andrew J. Connick and wife to William Moran 1

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 100 ft s of Jacob St, 50x124; Thomas J. Fell to Althea V. Williams..... 1

JEFFERSON AV, e s, Lot 199 and part of Lot 200, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 49x100; Thomas J. Fell to Althea V. Williams..... 1

KIRKSIDE AV, e s, 194.9 ft n of Wellesley St, 25x100; Margaret M. Sharp to Sarah A. Lisk 1

LEXINGTON AV, 722, 20x75; Henry Pinner and others to Julia A. Sotscheck.. 24,000

LOT 3, map of Oak Tree Plot; Thomas J. Fell to Althea V. Williams 1

LOT 40, map of Undercliff Terrace; E. B. Levy to Charles D. Nost..... 1,650

LOT 276, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Albert J. Cobey 550

MADISON ST, s s, 85.9 ft e of Jefferson St, 20x70; Michael Minisman to Augusta Minleman, ½ part..... 1

MARKET ST, 74, 23.9x60.6x23.11x60.4; Josephine W. Roth to Ann Kenny and another..... 16,100

PARK AV, w s, 80.10 ft s of 109th St, 40.1x85; Charles G. Relchert and another to Leopold Newgass 1

PELHAM ROAD, e s, 100 ft n of Lee St, 75x100; James F. Fitzpatrick and others to Bridget Fitzpatrick 1

PLOT, 125 ft s of 2d Av and 39 ft n of 107th St, runs n 87.10x e 225 s centre line of Harlem Creek x w —; Nathan B. Roberts, executor, to Smith Ely..... 350

PLOT, 49.8 ft w of Melrose Av, and 100 ft s of 157th St, runs w 75x s 86x e 75x n 85.2; Arthur Reelman and wife to Michael Scheringer 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 395, 26.10x105; Gustav Deisler and wife to Therese Friedberg 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 161, and 261 West 118th St; Joseph Lehman and wife to Martin Lehman, ½ part..... Omitted

UNION AV, e s, 241.8 ft n of 152d St, 33.4x95; Eugene M. Hammond to Annie J. Daly 100

UNION AV, e s, 100 ft s of 149th St, 60.3x44.5x72.9x85.2; Walter C. Hammond and others to Peter Friess 100

WEST 3D ST, 75, 23x90; Elise Hyams, widow, to Joseph Frey..... 10,700

WOODRUFF AV, s w s, 100 ft s e of Broad St, 50x100; Thomas J. Fell to Althea V. Williams 1

1ST AV, e s, 74.1 ft n of 38th St, 24.8x100; Morris Franklin and wife to Henry A. Peck and another..... 1

7TH AV, 846, 25x100; Thomas Buckley and wife to the New York Caledonian Club 100

8TH AV, 2,502, 25x100; Frederick W. Sauer and others to Frederick C. Scheele. 100

2D ST, s e s, 123.6 ft s e of Green Lane, 25x100; Jefferson M. Levy and others to Mary Smith..... 1

3D ST, 70 East, 25x101; John A. Baumann and wife to Joseph Kucher 100

3D ST, s s, Lot 84, map of Mangle Minthorne, 25x101; Jacob Klingenstein and wife to John A. Baumann and wife..... 1

4TH ST, 193 West, 27.8x irregular; Sarah Metzger and another to Fannie Levy.... 2,900

12TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 2d Av, 20x—; John Morgan and wife to Mary A. McQuade 9,000

13TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of 1st Av, 28x100.3; Jacob Guterman and others to Joachim Stein 42,000

18TH ST, 815 East, 20x92; Margaret Reilly to Friedericka K. Germann and another. 1

53D ST, 211, West, 25x100.5; Edgar S. Appleby and others to Luke Blake..... 12,500

80TH ST, n s, 217 ft w of West End Av, 24x66; Clarence F. True and wife to F. M. Applegate..... 1

80TH ST, n s, 217 ft w of West End Av, 24x66; Francis W. Applegate and wife to Clarence F. True 1

88TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.8; John Livingston and wife to Catharine J. Reid..... 10

80TH ST, n s, 81.6 ft w of Avenue A, 25.6x102.2; William Neckermann and wife to Henry Greenebaum..... 1

80TH ST, 449 East, 25.6x102.2; Henry Greenebaum and wife to Henry C. Steinhoff 1

80TH ST, 449 East, 25.6x102.2; Charles Schaefer and others to William Neckermann 1

84TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Jacob Green to Charles Gahren 1

90TH ST, n s, 127.9 ft e of 5th Av, 25.6x100.8; Mark S. Severance and another, individually and as trustees, to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 1

86TH ST, 27 West, 25x100.8; John C. Timberfield and wife to E. F. C. Peterson.. 100

89TH ST, n s, 393 ft w of West End Av, 19x75; Alexander Hollander and wife to Edward E. Black 100

92D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 50x100; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Elias Kempner 1

97TH ST, 222 East, 25x100.11; Minnie Tobin to Flora Thorner..... 1

98TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 24.10x100.11; Charles H. Stoddard, referee, to Charles H. Gushee..... 21,350

110TH ST, s s, 100.4 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 44x171.10x88.4x irregular; Charlton W. Crane to Walworth Ward..... 1

114TH ST, 411 East, 32.10x100.10; Edward D. Hoffman to D. C. Pecora..... 28,000

126TH ST, n s, 485 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Thomas Moloney and wife to Lillie B. Cornish..... Exchange

127TH ST, s s, 151 ft w of 3d Av, 53.5x99.11; John Van Dolsen to Elizabeth L. M. Van Dolsen 1

127TH ST, 112 West, 16.8x99.11; Theresa Friedberg to Gustav Deisler..... 1

134TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 75x99.11; the Mayor, &c., City of New York to Clara S. Jerger..... 7,217

136TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x95; John H. Judge, referee, to Carsten H. Bohlen 1,600

182D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Audubon Av, 20 x70; Jacob Hess and wife to George D. Sarchet 1

184TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of 11th Av, 20x99.11; Jacob Hess and wife to George D. Sarchet. 1

Recorded Leases.

ABRAHAMS, Nathan, to Jake Chaunowitz; 252 West 47th St. 5 years...$1,500. 1,700

ABRAHAMS, Nathan, to Jake Chaunowitz; 1,083 1st Av, 5 years..... $1,300. 1,400

BOYD, Robert, to Henry Hillebrand; 515-517 Pearl Street, 5 years.....$3,000. 5,000

CHESEBROUGH, Charles A., trustee, to J. J. Browne; 328 Bowery, s w corner of Bond St, 10 years $2,000. 2,500

CRAM, J. Sergeant, trustee, to Philip Dietrich; 7th Av, e s, 100.11 ft s of 111th St, 25.3x irregular, 5 years..... 100

KORN, Jacob, and other, executors, to Jake Chaunowitz; 256 West 47th St, 5 years..... $1,500. 1,700

MAGUIRE, Mary E., to William Dowling; 24 Av, s w corner of 31st St, 5 years...$467. 567

Recorded Mortgages.

APPLEGATE, Francis M., to Ten Eyck Wendell; n s of 80th St, 217 ft n of West End Av, 3 years..... $25,000

AMUNDSON, John A., to Ella F. Clark; n e corner of Southern Boulevard and Decatur Av, 2 years..... 1,000

BECKETT, Elizabeth A., to Frances Holmes; 274 West 89th St, 3 years..... 15,000

BLAKE, Luke, to Edgar S. Appleby; 219 West 53d St, 3 years..... 9,000

BOLGER, Kate, to Siegmund J. Bach and others; s s of Fordham Av, 1,091 ft w of Main St, demand..... 461

BOLGER, Kate, to Yonkers Savings Bank; n s of Fordham Av extension, 1,091 ft w of Main St, 1 year..... 3,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Moritz Leiner; n s of 170th St, 100.1 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 2,500

CALMAN, Emil, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7 West 75th St, 3 years 35,000

COPELAND, Henry C., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York; Boulevard, s e corner of 111th St, 1 year..... 50,000

DALY, Annie J., to Eugene H. Hammond; e s of Union Av, 241.8 ft n of Kelly St, 2 years..... 500

FRIES, George, and wife to the Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Association; s s of 133d St, 250 ft e of Cypress Av, installments 3,000

FREY, Joseph, to Elise Hyams, as executrix, &c.; 75 West 3d St, 3 years..... 5,000

GAHREN, Charles, to Jacob Green; n s of 84th St, 125 ft w of West End Av, 2 years 7,000

GORSEN, Arthur, to Max Danziger; n s 114th St, 395 ft w of 5th Av, 4 months.. 7,000

GREENEBAUM, Henry, to Jacob Bernheim; 449 East 80th St, 3 years..... 11,000

Isaac Emanuel, to the East River Savings Institution; 99 Clinton St, 1 year... 19,000

HUGHES, Patrick and Susan, to Louisa Wielder; n s of 145th St, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years..... 1,000

IRVING, Benjamin H., executor, &c., to Edgar J. Shipman, as guardian, &c.; e s 5th Av, 24.9 ft n of 2d Av, 26x103.3; Matilda Grabfelder, executrix, &c., and others against Emma Stewart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Edward Jacobs.

JOHNSON, George F., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 2,750

KUCHER, Joseph, to John A. and Emilie Baumann 14,000

LANZER, Wilhelmina, to Twenty-third Ward Bank..... Nominal

LEVIN, Nathan B., to Eliza M. Currier. 1,000

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Harriet B. Knight and others..... 7,000

LOCKWOOD, Lydia A., to Daniel E. Seybel, trustee..... 8,000

MUELLER, Frederick T., administrator, to T. J. Kiley..... 14,316

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Eliza A. Prall 24,110

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Joanna H. H. Ten Broeck..... 9,001

STRAUSS, Hermann and Bertha, to Richard Sidenberg..... 22,000

THE NORTH RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Pannie A. Kemp, s m c..... 2,600

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Real Estate Trust Company of New York, as guardian, &c., (two mortgages) 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to William De F. Manice, executor, &c..... 8,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company..... 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

EAGLE AV, 591 to 593; Jacob Rabinowitz against Evelyn K. White, owner; J. J. White, contractor..... 90

PARK AV, s e corner of 180th St, 90x135; Dunbar Box and Lumber Company against New York Condensed Milk Company, owner; Charles O. Perry, contractor 201

PARK AV, s e corner of 180th St, 90x135; Leverett Perry against New York Condensed Milk Company, owner; Charles O. Perry, contractor..... 2,672

34TH ST, 104 and 106 West; William Vail against Newold W. Edmonds and Thomas W. Lawrence, owners; Midland Hotel Company and the Midland Restaurant Company, contractors..... 1,213

34TH ST, 318 to 320 East; Frank E. Cabus against John M. Knox, owner and contractor 2,851

35TH ST, 147 to 151 West; Dunbar Box and Lumber Company against William E. Conklin, owner; William H. Houghton, contractor..... 303

153D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24.4x100; E. M. Pritchard & Son Company against Martin Metzger, owner; Thomas Taylor, contractor..... 803

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 183d St, 58x100; Robert Pickens on Merrill & Rogers to Freebourg & Lounsbury..... 771

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

111TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 100x100.11; David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag with Thomas K. Moore, 14 payments..... 49,000

Lis Pendens.

MARION AV, e s, Lot 19, map of part of farm of Benjamin Berrian, Fordham, 24th Ward; Joseph I. Berry against Charles and Annie Sterling, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. I. Berry.

MOUNT MORRIS AV, 6; Adelaide A. Hillyer, as guardian, &c., against Andrew J. and Mary A. White, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. H. Moeran.

WALKER ST, s s, 66.4 ft e of Centre St, 25x82; Francis M. Bacon and another, trustees, against Emma J. Hillyer, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Edwards & Bryan.

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 119.7 ft w of 156th St, 50x98.4x52.3x83; James Morrison and another against Thomas B. Hegenbotham and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. S. Bloomfield.

14TH ST, n e s, 209 ft n w of 2d Av, 26x103.3; Matilda Grabfelder, executrix, &c., and others against Emma Stewart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Edward Jacobs.

37TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Mary E. Parsons against Julia Callahan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Crane & Lockwood.

88TH ST, 272 West; Annie H. Mead and another against Lawrence Mead and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peck & Field.

43D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100; William J. McMillan against Robert Little and others, (partition;) attorney, G. W. Poucher.

85TH ST, s w corner of Columbus Av, 80x102.2; D. Willis James against Mary A. Ryan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Comstock.

106TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Cornelius P. Kingsland, trustee, &c., against Alexander Landero and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Miller.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 180—Julius A. Beley, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Joseph Naphtaly, and

No. 181—Josiah S. Smith, appellant, vs. Joseph Naphtaly.—Submitted by Henry F. Dane for the plaintiffs in error and appellant, and by A. T. Britton and A. B. Browne for the defendant in error and appellee.

No. 166—The United States, appellant, vs. Dixon N. Garlinger—Argument continued by George H. Gorman for the appellant and by F. P. Dewees for the appellee and concluded by L. T. Michener for the appellee.

No. 167—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Logan County, Ky., et al., appellants, vs. the United States, and

No. 105—The United States, appellant, vs. the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of Louisville, et al.—Argument commenced by Charles C. Binney for the United States.

Call for to-day: Nos. 167, (and 105,) 168, 169, 173, 161, 159, 178, 179, 182, and 18.

Calendar for Thursday—Jan. 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J. Room 124, Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

6—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.

35—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Firemen's F. Ins. Co.

50—Dutton vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.

51—City of Baltimore vs. United Breweries, Lim., vs. Wyatt.

61—Blyth vs. Corn Exchange Bank.

64—United Press vs. McMichael.

103—Moors vs. Corn Exchange Bank.

110—Gorofolo vs. Collins.

122—Reilly vs. Baird.

138—Case vs. Mass. Benefit Life Assn.

139—Union Pacific Ry. Co. vs. Wormser.

140—Park & Tilford vs. Gorman.

175—Thomson vs. Backert.

184—Schenck vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Co.

186—Scarello vs. Passaic Quarry Co.

187—Burnett vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

16—Meyers vs. Tug Vigliant.

32—Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. vs. steamship British Queen.

33—Manheim In. Co. vs. same.

34—Menautio SS. Co. vs. Pierce.

35—McDermott vs. Scow No. 15.

36—Fox vs. tugs Emperor and Transfer No. 5.

37—Heany vs. tug Lyndhurst.

38—Owners of ferryboat Oregon vs. Limitation Liability, &c.

39—Demarest vs. SS. Roman Prince.

40—Belloni vs. owners SS. Eeta.

41—Owners of steamboat Rosedale vs. Limitation Liability.

42—Trinidad Ship. Co. vs. Frame, Alston & Co.

11—Jefferson vs. N. Y. & Lake Champlain Transfer Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

31—Coon vs. Froment.
32—Kinnan vs. Sullivan Co. Club.
33—Weeks vs. O'Brien.
36—Harriott vs. Harriott.
37—Woodman vs. Kidd.
39—Toplitz vs. Bauer.
40—Hergert vs. Union Ry. Co.
41—Collins vs. Mooney.
42—Hall vs. Beston.
43—Lyons vs. N. Y. Elevated Ry. Co.
25—Kullmann vs. Cox.
45—Einstein vs. Levi.
48—Central Trust Co. vs. Folsom.
50—Markoe vs. Tiffany Co.
51—Terry vs. Moore.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Boyd vs. Boyd.
2—Hassey vs. Schultz.
3—Jacobs vs. Bush Co.
4—McIntyre vs. David.
5—Jacobson vs. Kane.
6—Haulenbeck vs. Fischer.
7—Welser vs. Weisel.
8—Union Dime Sav. In. vs. Cary.
9—Kamp vs. Phillips.
10—Kurscheedt vs. Samuels.
11—Dati vs. Barilati.
12—Home Bank vs. J. B. Brewster Co.
13—Fifth Nat. Bank vs. Sasame.
14—Nat. B'way Bank vs. same.
15—Garfield Nat. Bank vs. Sayles.
16—Raphael vs. Mencke.
17—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
18—Docaigne vs. Docaigne.
19—Moriarty vs. John Kress Brew. Co.
20—Reed vs. Union Dime Sav. Inst.
21—Van Brunt vs. Brown.
22—Tusko vs. 42d St. R. R.
23—Murphy vs. Murphy.
24—Gerstner vs. Foster.
25—In re Patterson.
26—Levy vs. Lusk.
27—In re Slater.
28—Nelson vs. Moore.
29—Potter vs. Collis.
30—Andreas vs. Broadnax.
31—Lawrence vs. Kline.
32—Altman vs. Campe.
33—Davis vs. Congregation, &c.
34—Horn vs. Belanger.
35—Binninger vs. Binninger.
36—Puerstenberg vs. Matthews.
37—Smith vs. Asiel.
38—Rogers vs. Le Page.
39—Michaelson vs. Gross.
40—Harris vs. Taylor.
41—Goodwin vs. Norton.
42—Gray vs. U. S. Casualty Co.
43—De Kuyper vs. Finlayson.
44—Schmidt vs. Nefke Art Litho. Co.
45—Kult vs. Nelson.
46—In re Vogt.
47—Pocock vs. Finlayson.
48—McAllister vs. Stumpp & Waller Co.
49—Laidlaw vs. Budelman.
50—Wilson vs. Hunter.
51—Shaw vs. Varnam.
52—In re Swan Incandescent Elec. Light Co.
53—Dept. of Buildings vs. Carroll.
54—Same vs. Bailey.
55—In re Cromwell.
56—People, &c., vs. Harder.
57—In re A. E. Chasmar & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Health Dept. vs. Golden.
2—Durant vs. Durant.
Demurrers.
622—Howland vs. White.
623—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV, room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

4237—Harris vs. Osnowitz.
5568—Arnowitz vs. Cohen.
5139—Zutt vs. Zutt.
5748—Rylatt vs. Bauman.
5045—Sternbach vs. Friedman.
5671—Hudson Plasterboard Co. vs. Gill.
5828—Smith vs. Poerschke.
5938—Henry Huber Co. vs. Dowd.
5243—Bloth vs. Bloth.
5416—Mariano vs. Mariano.
5740—Kittrich vs. Goldstein.
5900—Bourne vs. Electro Bicycle Lamp Co.
5840—Murphy vs. Hadden.
5819—Cumming vs. Tamsen.
5828—Geiler vs. Geiler.
5858—Kaschovitz vs. Kaschovitz.
5876—John P. Kane Co. vs. Mayor, &c.
5906—Gitterman vs. Joseph.
5934—Sherry vs. Kalley.
6005—Bergamo vs. Brennan.
5015—Chadwick vs. Zaiss.
5753—Callaghan vs. B'k for Savings.
1959—Kanitz vs. Hecht.
8942—Atlantic Tr. Co. vs. Powell.
5941—Wehle vs. Waisman.
5600—Dias vs. Dias.
5609—Ryer vs. Wirth.
5882—Fisk vs. Beardsley.
5956—Norden vs. Ryan.
5207—Herrick vs. Schwab.
4839—Converse vs. Grant
5823—Am. Forcite Powder Mfg. Co. vs. Hanna.
5862—Riccio vs. Errico.
5214—Olsner vs. Lenk.
5748—Bray vs. Schweglerl.
5854—Schmidt vs. Schmidt.
5885—McBurnie vs. Johannes.
5935—Lodi Chemical Co. vs. Nelson.
5938—Villere vs. Villere.
5229—Horton vs. Quimby.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6005.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned until Jan. 17.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

14098—Dolan vs. McLaughlin.
14591—Cotter vs. 2d Av. R. R. C.
13957—Monzi vs. Friedline.
14497—Morris vs. Brooks.
14360—Hillery vs. Lawson.
13891—Hartman vs. Hartman.
13839—Kweit vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
11938—Dennis vs. Bissell
14514—Lowenthal vs. Liberty Rubber Shoe Co.
13750—Agawan Nat. B'k vs. Batterson.
14352—Smith vs. Walker.
13555—Melchor vs. Kreiser.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III, room at 10 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

5559—Wildey vs. Third Avenue R. R.
7636—Haubner vs. East River Gas Co.
2408—Gray vs. Mayor, &c.
2409—Same vs. same.
6973—Schroeder vs. Coatsville Rolling Mill Co.
7412—Buhlmeyer vs. Metropolitan Street Railway.
6994—Davis vs. same.
6996—Shea vs. Southard.
7189—Cormack vs. McNeil.
7214—Renken vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
5205—Zimmer vs. Clews.
4062—Scherck vs. Kremer.
7118—Waschauer vs. Langer.
7785—Wernert vs. Pfetschinger.
7837—Kotkis vs. Fisher.
7125—Eustis vs. Brew'g Improvement Co.
7369—Quintana vs. Sohmer.
5996—Tivy vs. Herrmann.
2781—Christopher vs. Langdon & Granger Brewing Co.
2525—Waldron vs. Van Ness.
7784—O'Connor vs. Murphy.
7982—Farquhar vs. Fraser & Chalmers.
4886—Peitsch vs. Sommers.
5579—Lassauer vs. Rosenberger.
7668—Kays vs. Brown.
Inquest.
8232—Solomn vs. Hahlweg.

Highest number reached in regular call, 8258.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gliegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

7869—Golden vs. Schlinghardt.
7981—Backus vs. H. Ludwig Co.
7879—Lynch vs. Southard.
7648—Barnett vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8030—Robertson vs. Jacobson.
8079—Carroll vs. Herlich.
4391—Citron vs. Bagley.
4681—Reed vs. Gaedeke.
5661—Vessel vs. Miner.
7355—McPartland vs. Goldman.
7557—Same vs. same.
5599—Hamm erschmidt vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
7210—Asch vs. Lurie.
7665—Smith vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
7825—Hammond vs. Bolt
2652—Taylor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5390—Sala vs. same.
6498—Same vs. same.
4282—Klein vs. Meeks.
3451—Wetterau vs. Przeworsky.
7018—Longworth vs. Sherlock.
7338—George vs. Joy.
7179—Steiner vs. Gutman.
7812—Rosenheimer vs. Standard Gas Light Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Nash, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate. At 10:30 A. M.
Peter J. M. Van Cortlandt.
Maria Hulseberg.
Wilhelmina Gunsel. At 11 A. M.
Agnes S. V. A. Hall. At 2 P. M.
Louis MacGregor.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.

1315—Contested will of Mary McArthur.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street, (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III. Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J. —Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor Brownstone Building, (formerly General Sessions.) All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

4054—Miller vs. Dawson.
4100—Financier Co. vs. Todd.
4014—Nieman vs. Schenofsky.
4021—Bloomingdale vs. Seitz.
3612—Hafner vs. Kirby.
4027—Traendly vs. Akers.
3438—Fitzgerald vs. Rosenfeld.
4136—Untermeyer vs. Casperfeld.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Shaefer.
Christian Christianson.
Frederick Schnorr.
Jacob Damon.
2—George W. Duval.
3—Morris Levy.
4—William Collins.
5

WINTER RESORTS.

Why Go South?

SAVE RAILROAD FARES.
SAVE FATIGUE.

THE LAKEWOOD,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

AMONG THE PINES.

Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazzas, one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors. Purest drinking water from our Artesian well seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, will be opened in the hotel about January 1st. This department will be under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

LAUREL IN THE PINES

Lakewood, New Jersey,

NOW OPEN.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HAMILTON HOTEL,

Hamilton, Bermuda.

OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY.
MEAD & BROOKS, Managers.
New York Office, 3 Park Place.

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HOTEL EMPIRE,

Boulevard and 63d St., New York City.
NEWEST AND MOST MODERN OF METROPOLITAN FIRE-PROOF HOTELS.

THE EMPIRE is a select family hotel noted for its beautiful and homelike furnishings, the excellence of its cuisine and service, and its accessible location. W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

4TH AV. AND 18TH ST., N. Y.
Select family hotel. Special low rates.

INSTRUCTION.

Berlitz School of Languages Madison Sq., 125th St. & B'way, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn; branches in other cities. Best Teachers, best method, moderate terms. Class or private.

THE MISSES WREAKS,
12 EAST 73D STREET,
Thoroughly Graded School for Girls.
Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDner. School for Girls. 607 Fifth Avenue.

TEACHERS.

A LITERARY MAN DESIRES A TEMPORARY engagement as private tutor. Address J. A. De Witt, 78 5th Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

OLIVER ANKETELL, FOR 40 YEARS A RESident of Newark, N. J., is now settled in Belfast, Ireland, at 36 Elmwood Av., and would be pleased to open a correspondence with any party or parties whose interests there or in any part of Ireland might require services in which confidence and prompt attention would be the requisites. Reference given.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent piano in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

13D ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable second floor back room, with board; also hall room; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman; Scotch Protestant; as cook in private family; excellent bread baker; all kinds entrees, soups; neat and clean; willing and obliging. Call, for two days, T. K., 192 Avenue B.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook, where kitchen maid is kept; understands all kinds cooking; capable of doing marketing; good city reference. 207 East 40th St., near 3d Av.; ring second bell.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable, middle-aged Protestant girl; excellent cook; assist with washing; good baker; city or country; apartment house; references. 319 East 32d St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; excellent baker; willing and obliging; no objection to coarse washing; good reference. 326 West 49th St., McDermott's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young women; one as very good cook; other as chambermaid; together or separate; best city reference. 416 West 56th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands all kinds of cooking; where kitchenmaid is kept. 320 East 34th St., care Hall.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her work; good city references. S. E., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class private-family cook; wages, $20; city reference. 332 East 39th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to go out by day; is a good cook; good reference. Call for two days, 215 East 27th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKING.—Mme. Amelie, 265 6th Av., late with Redfern, London; Worth & Doucet, Paris; wishes customers home or by day; making costumes, bicycle suits, evening waists, gowns of all kinds; capes made into Russian blouses; careful attention paid to all work; charges very moderate; furs altered and repaired.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; out or at home; bring your own goods; fancy waists, pretty skirts, evening gowns; good fitter, draper, and designer. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Former employer thoroughly recommends for Accident or visiting governess a North German lady, speaking fluently English and French; she is a competent teacher of these languages and music; moderate terms. Call, after 10, at 334 Lexington Av.

GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes position for her French governess; she is well educated, very fond of children, and a good sewer; would also take position as useful companion to lady; city or country. Mademoiselle, 30 West 71st St.

GOVERNESS.—By a highly-recommended French visiting governess; desires additional pupils; French and English branches. M. B., 64 East 55th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By colored woman to do general housework or anything. Mrs. Tucker, 248 West 17th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly experienced French maid; dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; with Christian family; is able to call evenings; highest city references. Duchene, 950 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; wants work three days each week; reference. 215 East 59th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; first-class city reference. 151 East 32d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's or child's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 707 Columbus Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By first-class parlormaid in private family; will assist waiting or chamberwork. 48 East 76th St., present employer's.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as seamstress and chambermaid; would make herself generally useful; best reference. Conlin, 1,503 Madison Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishing and repairing dresses and alterations. Mrs. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a capable, strong, English Protestant girl, with some experience in waiting, as assistant under butler; newest employer recommends her. 22 East 73d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a middle-aged Englishman, who thoroughly understands his duties; best city references; can be highly recommended. T. H., 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his duties; neat, willing, sober, honest, and industrious; six years' personal city reference. K., Box 6, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an English trained servant; fully competent; personal reference. Butler, 455 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands his work; six years' reference. H., 439 4th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—I want first-class position as chef; have unequaled references. Leon, 168 8th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class married coachman; no incumbrance; best of references regarding honesty, sobriety, capability; last employer can be seen. L. D., 628 Park Av.; harness store.

COACHMAN and HOUSEMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable personal recommendations; stylish, careful driver. John, 1,586 Broadway.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a coachman and gardener; wife cook and laundress; first-class reference; country. T., 530 6th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Competent to take entire charge of gentleman's place of garden, lawns, greenhouse, and graperies; twenty years' experience; references three last places. H. R., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By Swede, 24; in private family; has excellent reference for nearly three years; strictly honest and sober, and a good worker. Johnson, care of Nelson, 390 East 58th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE OPERATOR WOULD LIKE A FEW more gentlemen to treat at their residences; prices moderate. F. M., Box 45, 1,242 Broadway.

MASSAGE treatment and Swedish movements given by B. von Zelpel, M. G., 330 Lexington Av.

PAINTER, &c.—By a painter; either for private persons or landlords; paperhanging, plastering, kalsomining, decorating; first-class; reasonable. A. Jacoby, 1,324 3d Av., store; telephone 393-79.

PORTER or WAITER.—By young colored man as porter in drug store or to do waiting in private family. Thos. Hinson, 322 West 37th St.

PRESSMAN.—A1, open for engagement, to take charge of pressroom; knowledge of cylinders, flat-bed, perfecting, and web presses. Temperate, Box 110 Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A competent laundress for a large family; city reference required. Apply to-day, between 10 and 2, at 572 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AGNES M. STREBEIGH and LEFFERTS STREBEIGH, as Executrix and Executor of the last will and testament of Robert M. Strebeigh, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARION V. BUTLER and others, defendants.

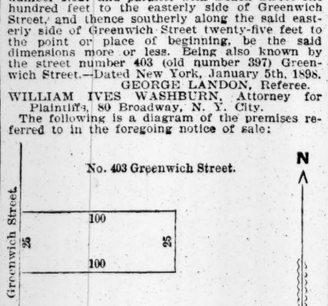
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of August, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 26th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, and known on a map of the lands of the rector and inhabitants of the City of New York in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of New York, by the number 1,126, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street, at the northwest corner of the lot of land known on the said map by the number 1,125, which point being also fifty feet northerly from the northerly line of Beach Street; and running thence easterly along the last-mentioned lot of land and parallel with Beach Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Greenwich Street twenty-five feet to the lot of land known on said map by the number 1,127; thence westerly along the said lot number 1,127 and parallel with Beach Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of Greenwich Street, and thence southerly along the said easterly side of Greenwich Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less. Being also known by the street number 403 (old number 397) Greenwich Street.—Dated New York, January 5th, 1898.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.

WILLIAM IVES WASHBURN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 80 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The amount of the lien or charge for which the said premises are to be sold is Twenty-four Thousand Dollars, with interest from April 29, 1897, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and the costs and disbursements amount to the unpaid taxes (including interest thereon) and other liens or charges is One Thousand Dollars.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.

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NOTICE
TO PRINTERS.
Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANYON, MAUDE BURRAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAUDE BURRAS ANYON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1897. JAMES T. ANYON, Executor.
DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, Attorneys for Executor, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City.
je27-law6mTh&ja6

BRIARLY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BRIARLY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of Brunner & Trautmann, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. EDWARD WILLIS, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., New York City.
s28-law6mTh

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May, next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of November, 1897.

ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York.
n4-law6mTh

MURRAY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN MURRAY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William R. Baird, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1897.

EMMA M. MURRAY, Executrix.
WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Executrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. au5-law6mTh

OFFERMAN, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA OFFERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. CARSTEN F. OFFERMAN, Administrator.
HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for the Administrator, 61-65 Park Row, New York City.
s23-law6mTh

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, deceased.
HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City. n25-law6mTh

PARKER, FORREST H., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORREST H. PARKER, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, The Produce Exchange Bank No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. FORREST H. PARKER, Administrator.
s30-law6mTh

REISS, NANCY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Babette Eichenbronner, Max Lehman, Otto Lehman, Karl Lehman, Betty Lehman, Clara Frank, Sigmund Lehman, Moritz Lehman, Adolph Lehman, and Samuel Lehman of full age, and Josef Lehman and Pauline Lehman, infants over fourteen years of age, The Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, The New York Nursing The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York, The Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, The Home for Aged of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith at Yonkers, N. Y., The United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York, and Aaron Rossman as President of the Jewish Congregation at Wiesenbronn, Germany, and to all persons interested in the estate of NANCY REISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of said County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Marx Reiss, Albert Höchster, and Moses Höchster, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MAURICE RAPP, Attorney for Executors, 167 Broadway, N. Y. d23-law6wTh&r3

PLUNKETT, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PLUNKETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 3 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. ANN LAKIN, Executrix.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney for Executrix, 26 Broad Street, New York City.
s30-law6mTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898.—CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator.
WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. ja6-law6wTh

RIVARA, GIUSEPPE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIUSEPPE RIVARA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Rapallo, No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1897. MARY VALENTE, JOHN RIVARA, Executors. EDWARD S. RAPALLO, Attorney for Executors, 66 Broadway, New York City. au19-law6mTh

The foreman of the machine room in a large factory at Bridgeport, Conn., states: "I have been a victim of nervous dyspepsia for four years. I often woke up in the morning feeling a distress at the pit of my stomach and sore across my bowels as if I had strained myself lifting. The minute I got on my feet the gas commenced to rise, there was a tendency to nausea and I wanted to vomit. At other times I could neither throw off the gas nor vomit either and it was then that I suffered most terribly. After this had gone on a long time my son induced me to try Ripans Tabules and the effect was simply wonderful. They hit the nail right on the head and they have made a new man of me so far as the comfort of living is concerned."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—NO FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHMITT, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SCHMITT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Werner, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1897. JOHN WEBER, JACOB E. McMICHAEL, Executors.
SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. o21-law6mTh

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN S. NEWTON, Executors. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Attorney for Executors, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. n11-law6mTh

WILMERDING, MARIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William E. Wilmerding, Mary A. Wilmerding, Alice Tracy Wilmerding Coudert, send greeting:

Whereas, Alice Moore of the City of New York and Mary W. Cramer of Troy, New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of June, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARIA WILMERDING, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CHAS. DE KAY TOWNSEND, Attorney for Petitioners, 89 Liberty Street, New York City, New York. d16-law6wTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

SPRINGS, SMITH & CO.—Certificate of Limited Partnership.

The undersigned being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is SPRINGS, SMITH & CO., and the principal place of business is to be located in the City and County of New York.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted thereby is the buying and selling, transacting, and dealing in cotton, tea, grain, and provisions, and similar merchandise, and transacting a general commission business.

3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows: Richard A. Springs and Benjamin R. Smith are the general partners, the place of residence of said Richard A. Springs being Number 19 West 30th Street, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and the place of residence of said Benjamin R. Smith being Number 1 West 83d St. in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and James H. Parker is the special partner, whose place of residence is Number 18 East 69th Street in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York. All the general and special partners are of full age.

4. That the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) in cash.

5. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the fourth of January, 1898, and the period at which it will terminate is the fourth day of January, 1899.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 4th day of January, 1898.

RICHARD A. SPRINGS, [Seal.]
BENJAMIN R. SMITH, [Seal.]
JAMES H. PARKER. [Seal.]

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 4th day of January, 1898, before me, the subscriber, personally came Richard A. Springs, Benjamin R. Smith, and James H. Parker, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

JOHN J. McAULIFFE,
[Seal.] Notary Public,
N. Y. Co. No. 1.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

Richard A. Springs of the City of New York and Benjamin R. Smith of the said city being severally duly sworn say that they are the general partners named in the foregoing certificate and that the sum of $50,000 specified in said certificate to have been contributed by James H. Parker, as a special partner, to the common stock, has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

RICHARD A. SPRINGS.
BENJAMIN R. SMITH.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1898. JOHN J. McAULIFFE,
[Seal.] Notary Public,
N. Y. Co. No. 1.
ja6-law6wTh

HAFKER, HERMAN, and CHRISTOPHER HOLLWEDEL.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of HERMAN HAFKER and CHRISTOPHER HOLLWEDEL, individually and as partners, composing the firm of Hafker & Hollwedel, assigned to Charles H. Kranichfeld for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Part One thereof, held in and for the City and County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of February, 1898, at ten and a half o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Charles H. Kranichfeld, assignee of the above-named Herman Hafker and Christopher Hollwedel, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts, and to show cause why the claim of Hedwig Hafker, which has been disputed by the assignee, should not be referred to the referee passing upon the accounts of the assignee.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the
[Seal.] State of New York, held at the City and County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of our said Court, this 15th day of December, 1897. HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, New York City. d16-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY BISCHOFF and WILLIAM J. BECKER, plaintiffs, against PAUL GROND, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated N. Y., Nov. 15th, 1897.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 280 Broadway, New York City.

To Paul Grond, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of December, 1897, and on that day filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York.—Dated N. Y., Dec. 7th, 1897.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 280 Broadway, New York City.
d10-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—ALLAN J. GRAY, Plaintiff, against RICHMOND BICYCLE COMPANY, Defendant.—Summons—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 22, 1897.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.

To defendant Richmond Bicycle Company:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in said city, on the 18th day of December, 1897.

Yours, &c., MERRILL & ROGERS,
d23-law6wTh Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of FINN, COLE & CO., assigned to Henry W. Eaton, for the benefit of creditors, send Greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County, to be holden in the County Court House in the City of New York on the 21st day of January, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Henry W. Eaton, assignee of the above named Finn, Cole & Co., insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice of this Court, the 8th day of December, 1897. HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for assignee, 154 Nassau Street, Tribune Building, New New York City. d9-law7wTh

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 21st day of January, 1898, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, in fee simple absolute, for use as an appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-third Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-second Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-second Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-third Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

The lots, pieces, or parcels of land above described are shown on two similar maps, plans, and profiles, accompanied with explanatory remarks, made by the Department of Parks, each of which is entitled "Map showing a public park west of Eleventh Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York," which said maps is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and the other of which is filed in the office of the Department of Public Parks in said city.

The said Board of Street Opening and Improvement, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, has determined that the proportion of the expense to be incurred in acquiring the land for such park to be assessed upon the property, ersons, and estates to be benefited by the acquisition and construction of such park shall be twenty-five per cent., or one-quarter of such expense; and said Board has also determined that the area within which such expense shall be so assessed shall be as follows: On the north by Fifty-sixth Street; on the south by Forty-eighth Street; on the east by Ninth Avenue, and on the west by Twelfth Avenue.

Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryor Row, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., Jan. 11, 9 AM | Lahn Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 25, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York.
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM | *Norman'a, Feb. 12, 10 AM
*Fr. Bismarck, Jan. 22, 11 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 26, 10 AM
†Kais. W. II., Feb. 5, 10 AM | †Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 9, 9 AM | Normannia, Mch. 24, 9 AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Prussia, Jan. 8, 7 A.M. | Patria, Jan. 15, 10:30 A.M.
First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $34.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK.....Jan. 12 | NEW YORK.....Feb. 2
PARIS.....Jan. 19 | PARIS.....Feb. 9
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 26 | ST. PAUL.....Feb. 16

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.
Southwark, Jan. 12, noon | Noordland, Jan. 26, noon
Berlin, Jan. 19, noon | Friesland, Feb. 2, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6

NATIONAL HEALTH LAWS

Dr. Wingate of Milwaukee Writes to the Board of Trade and Transportation.

ACTION BY CONGRESS URGED

He Favors a New Department of the Government to Supervise the Country's Sanitary Affairs.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation sent out last month circulars to eminent hygienists inviting suggestions, information, and opinions on a series of inquiries in the interest of a uniform system of quarantine in the United States. Among the replies was one from Dr. U. B. O. Wingate of Milwaukee, who is Chairman of the Special Committee of the American Medical Association on Department of Public Health and member of the Commttee of the American Public Health Association on Natiosal Health Legislation.

Dr. Wingate, in treating of quarantine administration in foreign countries as furnishing precedents for the United States, says:

"We need more sanitary laws to emanate from Congress, as England has from Parliament. Sanitary laws of this nature, emanating from the greatest lawmaking body of the country, are educational in character; they are more uniformly respected by the people, hence more efficacious. So far as system and uniformity of sanitary laws are concerned, we can learn much from England."

As to the present system of quarantine in the United States, Dr. Wingate says we must have it until internal sanitation becomes so complete that quarantine is unnecessary. This, in the writer's opinion can never be brought about "until we can have an efficient National Department of Pubic Health that will co-operate harmoniously with State and great municipal health departments. Such an arrangement would be systematic and educational, and both would result in efficiency. As to cost and inconvenience to traffic and business of the present quarantine system, it is simply outrageous and a disgrace to our intelligence. It is born of a false economy and shortsightedness. So much attention has been given to our freedom and personal liberty that life and happiness have been overpoised. Instead of 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' we have been following liberty, pursuit of happiness, and life if any is left."

The enlarging of the powers of the Marine Hospital is not regarded by Dr. Wingate as a solution of the question. He continues:

"The natural conditions of this country from its age, location, and vastness of territory are much more favorable for efficient internal sanitation than are many of the older countries, which have been neglected so long that sanitation is practically past redemption. It is of the utmost importance that before this country arrives to such conditions as prevail in some of the older countries it be placed under the best possible sanitary conditions, and this can only be done by an efficient National health department that will recognize the possibility of bringing internal sanitation to such a degree of perfection that quarantine will become unnecessary."

Of the creation of a National department of health he says it should be "so organized that it shall have a competent medical head and an advisory council consisting of a representative from the Medical Corps of the United States Army and Navy; from the Department of Justice, and a representative from each State and Territorial Board of Health. This council should meet with the Department of Public Health once a year, and oftener if the head of the department deems it necessary, and all rules and regulations promulgated by the department should receive a voice from each State and Territory. This would insure harmony and efficient sanitary regulations. This department should be clothed with large legal powers pertaining to internal sanitation, for quarantine is but a small part of National health work, and should be so considered."

No doubt is expressed of the power possessed by Congress to make laws regulating the public health that will act uniformly throughout the country.

A GOOD YEAR FOR ECLIPSES.

There Will Be Several in 1898, the Most Interesting on Jan. 22, the Chinese New Year.

The first eclipse of the year 1898 will be lunar and partial, and to it astronomers will give little heed. It will occur on the evening of Jan. 7, Friday of this week, and will be visible in North and South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. According to Prof. Rees of Columbia University, only about one-sixth of the moon's surface will be eclipsed. The beginning of the eclipse at New York will be about 6:52 P. M., the middle about 7:40, and the end about 8:27.

After passing through the earth's shadow on Jan. 7 it will take the moon about 14½ days to get on the other side of the earth and produce the total eclipse of the sun on Jan. 22, to which astronomers are looking forward with so much interest and expectancy. This solar eclipse will not be visible in America, but American astronomers have taken abundant measures to study its phenomena at points in the Eastern Continent.

It is this eclipse which, Prof. Rees remarked last night, comes on the Chinese New Year and will afford the Emperor of China such a fine opportunity to hedge. If things turn out well between him and "the foreign devils" he will ascribe the result to his forethought in issuing his recent proclamation on the eclipse. But if affairs go badly in his dominions he can lay the blame on the moon.

Other eclipses of the year will be a partial eclipse of the moon, July 3; an annular eclipse of the sun, July 18; a partial eclipse of the sun, Dec. 13, and a total eclipse of the moon, Dec. 28.

THE RICHTER DIVORCE CASE.

Dentist Would Give His Business to His Wife in Lieu of Alimony.

Dr. Herman Richter, the Hoboken dentist whose wife, Emma, is suing him for divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty, yesterday submitted to Vice Chancellor Pitney a proposition to allow the decree to issue without further defense, on condition that Mrs. Richter should take his dental office and business in lieu of alimony, and that he should have the privilege of seeing his eight-year-old daughter every two weeks.

The Vice Chancellor reserved decision.

ZANOLI HAS A NEW CELL MATE.

Ahlborn, the Murderer, Transferred from the Insane Hospital.

Herman Ahlborn, who killed his stepmother, Mrs. Ann Ahlborn, a bride of three months, by slashing her with a carving knife on Oct. 20 last, and who tried to commit suicide after his crime by cutting the veins of his wrist, has been taken from Bellevue Hospital to the Tombs, and placed in the same cell with Charles Zanoli, the insurance swindler accused of poisoning his fourth wife. O'Hare & Dinnean, who are the attorneys for both Zanoli and Ahlborn, say that Ahlborn is insane, that at the hospital he was a raving maniac, and that, this being his condition, he should not be placed in the Tombs.

There is still another man imprisoned with Zanoli. He is Charles Schlagel, charged with the murder of his wife. In the cell with these three prisoners two guards are stationed at all hours of the day and night. Schlagel has been in the cell for several days. Whether he will continue to remain, now that Ahlborn has been placed in the cell could not be learned. The guards in the cell said yesterday that Ahlborn was quiet and well behaved, and that he gave no signs of insanity.

Ira D. Sankey Goes Abroad.

Among the passengers who sailed by the Normannia yesterday was Ira D. Sankey, the well-known evangelistic singer and author of songs and solos. He was accompanied by a party of friends, who form the advance guard of a large Palestine excursion that will sail on the Normannia on Feb. 12, under the guidance of the Rev. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia. Mr. Sankey intends spending four weeks on the Nile and seeing Egypt, and when Mr. Conwell arrives at Cairo the party will be united and make a long tour through Jaffa, Jerusalem, Damascus, Athens, Rome, &c.

SAVED BY A STRONG WOMAN.

Mrs. Boothroyd Lifted the Elevator When It Was Pressing On Patterson's Neck.

The life of Henry Patterson, janitor of the Albemarle apartment house, at 361 East Twenty-seventh Street, was saved on Tuesday evening by the unusual strength and courage of Mrs. Alice Boothroyd, a tenant.

Mrs. Boothroyd lives on the sixth floor and Patterson had stopped the elevator there to talk with her on some business matter. He stood with one foot in the elevator, which weighs a ton and a half, and the other on the floor of the hall, when the elevator suddenly began to sink. In trying to climb out Patterson fell and turned so that he lay on the floor, with his head in the elevator, the upper cross bar of which soon reached his neck. Mrs. Boothroyd saw the man's danger and immediately seized the cross bar and lifted with all her strength.

She is a tall, strong, well-made young woman, weighing 180 pounds, and she succeeded not only in holding the weight from Patterson's neck, but in raising the elevator high enough to enable several persons who were brought by her cries to pull the man out. Her rescue of Patterson was barely in time. The pressure on his neck was so heavy that it left deep indentations and bruises. Another second of descent would surely have suffocated him, and it is probable that but for Mrs. Boothroyd his neck would have been broken and his head torn off. Evidence of the strength Mrs. Boothroyd used remained yesterday in a deep indentation in the galvanized iron lattice work of the elevator gate, which was open, but against which she braced her knees to aid her in her desperate struggle with the machine.

When it was all over she collapsed, exhausted not only by the physical exertion, but by the horror and dread she had during the few moments of doubt whether she would be able to prevent the man from being decapitated.

Patterson yesterday was none the worse for his experience, except that his neck was stiff and sore. Mrs. Boothroyd seemed to have suffered more than he did and had not yet got her nerves under control. It is difficult to estimate what lifting power she exerted, as the full weight of the elevator, which works with a counter balance, did not, of course, come upon her, but experiment showed that the strength of a very strong man is taxed to hold or lift it even when it is descending very slowly.

MORE TAILORS ON STRIKE.

Their Condition Brings Offers of Aid to Women and Children from Farmers—Klondike Expedition Suggested.

About 150 tailors were yesterday ordered on strike in the shops of Contractor Weiss of 144 Goerck Street and Contractor Stutzky of 30 Suffolk Street. Meyer Schoenfeld said that the contractors had broken the rules of the Brotherhood by compelling their men to work eleven hours a day instead of nine.

MeyerSchoenfeld has received letters from people in various parts of the country expressing their desire to help out the unemployed poor by various schemes and by adopting waifs. One letter was from C. A. Snyder of Powhattan, Va., a farmer, saying that he and his wife were childless, and were willing to take a boy and a girl, or a woman and two or three children. The couple say they will treat the persons who may be sent them as members of their family, and will give the children good schooling, and also pay their fare.

Mr. Schoenfeld said he doubted whether he would be able to find any one among the impoverished children on the east side who would accept the inducements.

Another letter was from the New York and Alaska Trading and Mining Company in Grand Street, of which Alexander Klinkowstein is President. The members of the firm say that they have recently returned from Alaska, and are greatly surprised that so very few people of their denomination have taken an active interest in that great movement. They believe that Providence has reserved this movement for the end of the century for the advancement and relief of humanity.

Mr. Klinkowstein says he would suggest a way by which Mr. Schoenfeld could relieve the poor tailors from thralldom. He asks him to select ten or fifteen stalwart and industrious men, and send them on an expedition to Alaska, which Mr. Klinkowstein will lead in person. He also offers to place on the Directory of the company a man of Mr. Schoenfeld's choice.

NO TIDINGS FROM COAL KING.

Tugboats Cruising Off Virginia in Search of the Missing Barge.

No tidings of the barge Coal King, which was reported missing, were received yesterday. At the office of the Lewis Luckenbach Towing Company it was said that nothing was known as to where the barge was, and that it had not been sighted by any of the vessels plying along the coast.

The tugboats Lewis Luckenbach and Edward Luckenbach, which have been searching for the missing barge, are now cruising off Newport News and Norfolk, Va., in the hopes of getting some news from the barge.

NEW ST. JOHN'S CONSECRATED.

The Ceremonies Revive Memories of Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fort Hamilton, was formally consecrated yesterday morning. The new building takes the place of the little church in which Gen. Robert E. Lee was a vestryman and Stonewall Jackson was baptized. At 11 o'clock the ceremony began, and the Wardens, Francis Hopkins and John F. Mayo, formally presented Bishop Littlejohn with the articles of donation, signifying that the church was free from debt and ready as a present to the diocese. The Bishop was accompanied by his chancel assistants, the Revs. Francis B. Haskins, D. D.; R. F. Putnam, J. Townsend Russell, and R. B. Snowden. The ceremonies lasted for two hours, and included an address by Dr. Haskins.

A number of officers in uniform from the fort were present. A number of memorial windows are in the church, including one back of the chancel, representing the Saviour, the Magdalen, and Judas. This is in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Van Brunt Vanderpoel. There is a large window at the south in memory of Daisy, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William Sinclair, and another in memory of Gen. Henry W. Slocum. The other memorial windows are to Willie C., son of Col. and Mrs. Loomis L. Langdon; Mrs. Francis Hopkins, and Charles Sears, original members, and James C. Church.

VICTORY FOR EDWARD S. STOKES.

Dismissal of the Complaint of W. E. D. Stokes Is Sustained.

William E. D. Stokes about five years ago brought an action against Edward S. Stokes and others to charge them with official misconduct as Directors of the Hoffman House Corporation, including misappropriation of funds and general mismanagement. A dismissal of the complaint upon the trial has been sustained by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt. The court says that the evidence in the case shows that the books of the Hoffman House were correctly kept, and moneys drawn out by the President were duly entered and charged to the proper account.

In view of the character of this action, it was necessary, the court said, in order that the defendant, Stokes, might be convicted of malfeasance, to show something more than the mere impropriety or unlawfulness of the acts. "We think the case absolutely barren of evidence tending to show that defendant was actuated by fraud or a corrupt motive. If he has misconceived his rights, that question can be determined in another form of action, but such misconception affords no ground for convicting him of malfeasance in office, which necessarily involves a corrupt intent."

A Flood in the Olympia.

A telephone call at Fire Headquarters at 7 o'clock last evening asked for an engine to be sent in a hurry to the Olympia Theatre Building to pump water out of the basement, which was being flooded. An engine was sent around from the Ninth Battalion in charge of three firemen. When they got there they found about eighteen inches of water in the sub-basement. They set to work at once pumping it out. The water came from a burst pipe which runs through the basement and carries water through the house for fire protection. The break probably resulted from freezing.

THE WOOL AUCTION SALE

About 1,300,000 Pounds Are Offered, and All Are Disposed Of.

NO LAG IN THE BIDDING

The Use of the Sample Room a Feature—A New Rule Causes Trading Members to Occupy the Middle Section of Seats.

The fifth auction sale of wool took place in the Wool Exchange, at West Broadway and Beach Street, yesterday afternoon. In anticipation of it, many out-of-town manufacturers of woolen goods and dealers from other cities were present, and most of them figured as buyers.

There is a new rule to the effect that none but trading members of the Exchange can buy on the auction floor. The only difference this made in the arrangement of matters was that brokers were requested to occupy the middle section of seats.

Another new feature was the use of the sample room. In connection with it the Classification Committee of the Exchange has prepared a list of 243 grades, which includes all varieties of marketable wool. The Classification Committee has agreed upon certain grades, and the proper names for these grades. This list has been accepted by the United States Government. There are a great number of open racks where samples of wool sent to the Exchange for sale are exhibited in glass jars. The racks were all full yesterday, and all the morning the prospective buyers were examining the wool.

The Sales Were Brisk.

About 1,300,000 pounds of wool had been placed with the Exchange for sale yesterday, and every pound was disposed of, the total amount paid therefor being over $250,000. The sale began soon after 1:30 P. M. Auctioneer Wilmerding officiated, and the bidding was brisk from the start.

In addition to the scoured parcels there were many offerings of wool in the grease, some of which were graded, and some of which were in original packages. Among the grades presented were fine Montana, of which some lots showed especially good condition and desirable lengths of staple; fine medium Montana, of both light condition and long staple; good medium Montana; quarter Montana; fine and fine medium Territory, (original;) black Montana, washed and unwashed pulled, some small lots of bucks, locks, &c.; scoured fine California, scoured XX Territory, scoured X Territory, scoured fine and medium Territory; scoured fine A pulled, scoured super, scoured fine Texas, scoured short extra, fine domestic noils, fine Australian noils, fine free Australia noils, scoured fine Territory, scoured Sydney combing, scoured fine Mazemet, scoured C pulled, Australian crossbreds, Australian matchings, low quarter foreign, East India combing, greasy Scotch Hasklock, carpet combing pieces, coarse black foreign, fine medium Spanish; fine medium and medium free Fall Texas, Fall Texas, fine and fine medium, twelve months' Texas, fine Spring Texas, fine Australian pulled, and fine unwashed, New York State.

The sale was not concluded until nearly 5 o'clock, and the interest did not lag at any time.

Conservative Prices.

The range of prices obtained was conservative. In some instances a decided advance was realized, while in other cases, notably the Territories, which have been such a decided feature in the recent market, the prices hardly reached current quotations. The indications are a generally firm and stable market, based upon legitimate demands. Wide ranges from ruling rates, which were expected in view of recent importations, and other market conditions, were not realized. Fine Montana ranged in price from 13¼@15c. A lot of 8,500 pounds of fine medium Montana brought 16⅝c, and one of 23,000 pounds was sold for 15c, while another of like amount brought 15⅝c, a third of over 20,000 pounds brought 15⅞c. Other sales of this grade were made at 15¼ and 16½c. Some medium Montana brought 16⅝c. Quarter Montana ranged from 16¾@18½c. Original Territory fine and fine medium was sold at from 9¼@9¾c. Scoured fine California defective sold for 39@40¾. Scoured XX Territory, 44¼@45¾c. Scoured fine A pulled 40@40¾c. Scoured fine Texas, 42½c. Scoured X fleece, 46¾c. Scoured fine Territory, 46¾c; scoured fine pulled 44½c. Five lots of Australian matchings aggregating 60,000 pounds brought a uniform price of 25½c. Australian crossbred, 28@29¾c. Two lots of fine Spring Texas, of 12,000 each, brought 15¼ and 15½ respectively. Fine Australian pulled 38¼c.

THE IOWA GOES TO SEA.

She Starts to Join Admiral Sicard's Squadron—A New Smokeless Powder to be Tried.

The steel seagoing battleship Iowa left the navy yard yesterday to join the squadron under the command of Admiral Sicard now forming at Hampton Roads. The Iowa has been at the yard for several weeks undergoing repairs and alterations. This is the first time the vessel has been to sea since her return from the final acceptance trial trip. Many improvements have been added to the machinery and other working parts of the vessel since she returned to this port.

The trip to Hampton Roads will be made under half steam. It will take about a week. While on the way down the coast the vessel will stop for target practice. The fixed ammunition for use in the rapid-fire guns, and which was recently charged with a new high-pressure smokeless powder, will be thoroughly tested. The Iowa is the first ship in the navy which has been supplied with the new powder. A report will be forwarded to the Navy Department on the results of the test of the new explosive.

A CHECK FOR $8,538,401.

Makes the Last Payment for the Union Pacific Main Line.

The last payment by the purchasing Trustees of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee to the Government on account of the purchase of the main line of the Union Pacific, was made yesterday. It was made to Assistant United States Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan, at the Sub-Treasury by a check for $8,538,401.35 on the Mercantile Trust Company.

This check will to-day go to the Bank Clearing House, with the Sub-Treasury's debit and credit items. It will be cleared by the Fourth National Bank, redemption agent for the Mercantile Trust Company, and the transaction will give the Sub-Treasury a large credit balance.

THE $100 COUNTERFEITS.

Chief Hazen Investigating—Broad Street Firm Purchases One.

William P. Hazen, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the United States Treasury Department, conferred yesterday with officials of the United States Sub-Treasury here in regard to the dangerous counterfeit of one-hundred-dollar silver certificates. Chief Hazen came from Philadelphia, where he had investigated the passing of some of the spurious bills, and he brought two of them with him. The Treasury Department had, however, sent another of the counterfeits to Assistant United States Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan.

Deputy Assistant United States Treasurers Maurice L. Muhleman and G. W. Marlor became much interested in the forgeries, and they were examined not only by all of the staff of the Sub-Treasury but by many officials in New York banks. All said the execution was almost perfect, and difficult of detection even by experts in money.

Chief Hazen denied that he had any clue to the forgers, but went to Brooklyn to investigate a report that one of the notes had been passed on a trust company there.

A fourth counterfeit one-hundred-dollar certificate was in this city yesterday. It was purchased at its face amount by Dickerman & Holler of 31 Broad Street of a Philadelphia bank on which it was passed. The firm will add it to its collection of counterfeits.

FIVE RESCUED AT A FIRE.

Parents Crawl on Hands and Knees to Save Their Children—A Policeman Saves Two Women.

Three children and two women had a narrow escape at a fire which occurred yesterday at 505 East Eighty-eighth Street, a five-story tenement house. The children were those of Adam Wunner, the janitor of the house, who, together with his wife, rescued them after crawling on their hands and knees through dense smoke. The women were Mrs. Mary Sweeney and Mrs. Sarah Jacobs. They were rescued by Police August J. Christ.

The fire started in the basement of the house, in the apartments occupied by the janitor. Mrs. Wunner was out at the time, and on her return saw smoke coming from her windows, while her husband was standing on the stoop looking away from the house and apparently ignorant of what was going on inside. She at once gave the alarm and reminded her husband that the three children were in the rooms. They tried to enter the hall, but were driven back by the smoke. Wrapping a shawl around her head, while her husband used his coat in the same manner, the frightened parents crawled on their hands and knees through the hall to the kitchen, where they found the children unconscious on the floor. They carried them out in the way they went in and soon revived them.

In the meantime Policeman Christ had sent in an alarm, and had entered the house to see if he could be of any assistance. He learned that a Mrs. Jacobs was in the kitchen on the first floor, having gone there to get a pocketbook. He hastened after her, and found her lying unconscious on the floor. Pulling his helmet over his face to shield him from the smoke, he dragged her down stairs through the smoke.

He left her with some friends, and suddenly heard a scream from one of the upper floors. He immediately ran back up the stairs, and in the hall on the third floor found a woman lying unconscious. She was Mrs. Sweeney. Escape by means of the stairs was cut off by this time, and he took her on his shoulder up to the roof, where some neighbors in a near-by house took care of her.

Excitement by this time had subsided, and all the tenants had found places of safety. The Fire Department quickly subdued the flames. The damage was only $800.

HE STARTED TWO FIRES.

Young Man Endangered Many Lives in Brooklyn—Thought to be Demented.

John Davis, a pyromaniac, twenty-three years old, who lived with a married sister at 122 South First Street, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning imperiled the lives of many people by setting fire, twice within an hour, to the four-story brick building at 220 Grand Street. The lower part of the building is occupied by ex-Supervisor Lawrence F. Carroll as a Raines law hotel. The floor over the store is the headquarters of the Carroll Association. On the third floor lives the family of Henry Sheridan, while John Campbell and his sons occupy the fourth floor.

Davis was arrested two years ago on the charge of arson. At that time he started a fire in the cellar of O'Donnell's grocery at the junction of Broadway and South Eighth Street.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning he forced open the door of Carroll's store room, and set fire to a quantity of straw. Davis ran down the stairs yelling "Fire!" The whole house was alarmed. Davis hurried across Driggs Avenue to the headquarters of Chemical Engine No. 1, where he gave the alarm. The firemen quickly extinguished the blaze. Spontaneous combustion was given as the cause of the fire.

Soon after the firemen had left, Davis set fire to a quantity of paper on the fourth floor of the house, and this time failed to give an alarm. The Campbell family were awakened by a dense smoke, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that they were able to get out. The fire spread to the roof, but was put out with a loss of $1,200.

Davis acted so suspiciously that Daniel Carroll, a son of the hotel keeper, seized him and formally accused him of arson. Davis denied it, but he was taken to the Bedford Avenue Station, where, later, he confessed that he had set fire to both rooms. "Just to see the fire engines running," he explained.

The prisoner will have his mental condition inquired into.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTROVERSY ON CONSOLIDATION OF ELECTRIC COMPANIES.—A judgment secured by the Atlantic Trust Company for $95,426 on its counterclaim, in a suit brought against it by the Consolidated Electric Storage Company, has been reversed by the Appellate Division, in this city. A new trial is granted, and the opinion is expressed that plaintiff was entitled to recover the balance remaining undisposed of of the sum of $215,000 deposited with the defendant in pursuance of an agreement between the plaintiff and defendant and other parties made in June, 1890. Under this agreement the United Electric Traction Company gave its note for $215,000, with collateral security, for the purpose of securing that amount to the Brush Electric Company. The defendant agreed to pay to plaintiff any part of this sum not needed to secure the Brush Company. The Traction Company failed to pay this sum, and the collateral security, consisting mainly of stock of the company, turned out to be valueless. Then it was that defendant claimed a reformation of the contract and a judgment in its favor. The opinion of the court was by Justice Ingraham, Justice O'Brien dissenting.

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LIABILITY OF SURETY OF ADMINISTRATOR.—The Appellate Division, by a divided court, has directed a reversal of the judgment of the Appellate Term, affirming judgment of the City Court, which dismissed the complaints in two suits brought against John Smith, one by Denis McMahon and others, and the other by James Keegan and others. Michael Keegan, in 1893, was made administrator of Jane Keegan, and John Smith was one of the sureties on his bond. On the accounting the amount in the hands of the administrator, including $800 which he owed to the intestate in her lifetime, was found to be $1,076. The decree required that the administrator should pay Mr. McMahon and others, the plaintiffs in the first action, $122, as their costs, the residue to be distributed among the next of kin. Execution on the decree having been returned unsatisfied, these actions were brought against Smith. The main allegation of his answer was that no citation had been served upon him in the proceedings, and that, therefore, the decree was without validity as against him. The City Court held the decree of the Surrogate to be void as to Smith, because he was not cited. This decision was affirmed by the Appellate Term, not upon that ground, but upon the ground that no citation issued to the next of kin of the testator, and that, therefore, the decree was void so far as it directed a distribution. This point was not raised upon the pleadings, nor alluded to upon the trial. The Appellate Division holds, by Justice Rumsey, that in every case except where a surety is cited upon a petition made by any body else than the administrator the provisions of the law remain unchanged and the surety, by reason of his privity, is liable to respond for the failure of the administrator to obey the lawful order of the Surrogate. The Court holds that no doubt the Surrogate had full jurisdiction, as against the administrator, to make a decree which should conclude him, and if the distributees were willing to adopt that decree, as they did by bringing an action upon it, it did not lie in the mouth of the administrator, nor anybody in privity with him, to complain that the decree was not conclusive. Justice O'Brien gave a dissenting opinion, in which Presiding Justice Van Brunt concurred, holding that the failure to cite the sureties and all of the next of kin gave the Surrogate no jurisdiction to bind them by the decree.

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POLICEMEN OF ANNEXED TOWNS.—When the town of Wakefield, with other parts of Westchester County, was annexed to this city, in 1895, James Golden was a patrolman there, and, claiming that by the act of annexation he became a policeman of the city and entitled to receive a salary as such, applied for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Police Commissioners to restore him to duty and pay his salary. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, has affirmed an order refusing Golden's application, holding that if he claimed to be a policeman his remedy was by action for salary, and not by mandamus. The Court holds that the act itself contains no provision with reference to policemen of towns and villages, and that it referred only to town and village officers who were retained in office for a certain time, and that showed it was not supposed that other officers would be kept in office unless there was a special provision to that effect.

The luxury of a breakfast is in its
Nice Hot Biscuit
rolls and muffins.
Royal Baking Powder
makes them light, sweet and delicious.

WORK ON BRIDGE LOOPS

Justice Van Brunt Removes the Last Obstacle to the Trolley Crossing.

CARS WILL SOON BE RUNNING

The Railroad Presidents Expect to Carry Passengers on a Thirteen-Second Headway Within Three Weeks—No Dangerous Approaches.

Work on the new loops at the entrances of Brooklyn Bridge was begun early yesterday afternoon. If the promises of the Presidents of the Nassau and Brooklyn City Railroads are fulfilled, the cars will be running on a thirteen-second headway within three weeks. The plans accepted by the former Bridge Commission, or Board of Trustees, will be used, subject to such modifications as Commissioner Shea, after advice from his engineers, may deem necessary.

Justice Van Brunt yesterday signed the order of entry of the decision dismissing the injunction against the work, and Commissioner Shea, after a consultation with the Corporation Counsel, instructed Engineer Martin to issue a permit for the work. The railroad Presidents lost no time, and within an hour of the receipt of the permit a large force of men was at work, and will continue night and day, except Sundays, until it is completed. Chief Engineer Breckinridge of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad system, is in charge of the work.

Commissioner Shea, speaking of the matter yesterday, said he had not examined the plans in detail, but he had examined the contract between the railroad men and the old Board of Bridge Trustees, and was satisfied that, under their contract, his department had full power. He said he would guarantee that no scheme of entrance or exit to the cars that appeared dangerous or threatening to the life of pedestrians or intending passengers would proceed without great modification.

"I believe," he said, "the safest way will be for passengers to reach the cars through a brick stairway to the bridge loops. If gates are found to be necessary to protect the pedestrians, gates will be built. This department will be run in the interest of the people."

Under the ruling of the Appellate Division, there is no appeal from the decision vacating the injunction. But Presidents Johnson of the Nassau Road and Rossiter of the Brooklyn City Road believe that other proceedings will be brought that might block their progress. Mr. Johnson insinuated that he anticipated opposition from the elevated railroad people.

"If the trolley roads operate across the bridge this month," said he, "in the present status of affairs, possible, we will cut into their business terribly, and will carry nearly every passenger that crosses the bridge. It is not to be expected that people will take the elevated cars, make a change at the bridge, and pay an extra three-cent fare when they can take the trolley cars and be transported to New York without a change of cars and for one fare of 5 cents.

"For this reason, I think the trolleys will do practically all the business, and even when the elevated cars are also operating on the bridge, I think the trolleys will do 80 per cent. of the business. In regard to the plans for reaching and leaving the bridge, it has not been settled that all cars reach the bridge by Washington and leave by Fulton Street. Fulton Street, we find, cannot accommodate all these cars, and while all the cars will necessarily leave the bridge at Fulton Street, they will only run up town a block or so, and will then reach their present tracks by the cross streets, such as High, Nassau, and Concord. The plan is to run as many tracks as possible and to have the cars of every company use them in the way to offer the public the best and quickest traveling facilities. The companies are in accord in this matter, and there is no jealousy or rivalry among them."

THE CASE OF E. J. RATCLIFFE.

Argument on the Application for a Certificate of Reasonable Doubt —Some News from England.

The argument on the application for a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of E. J. Ratcliffe, the actor convicted of assault, was continued yesterday before Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Assistant District Atorney Lloyd replied to the points raised by Mirabeau L. Towns at the last hearing, and said that the only defense was the raising of a hue and cry over the alleged interference of Ratcliffe's father-in-law in his domestic affairs. He said that Mr. Towns had accused Judge Newburger of unfairness.

"I never said that," interrupted Mr. Towns.

"You said it to me," retorted Mr. Lloyd, "when we were drinking champagne together. You were responsible, I suppose, in spite of the champagne."

"Oh, I don't know," said Mr. Towns, indignantly.

"You may not be so well used to it as I am," said Mr. Lloyd.

Mr. Lloyd referred to Mr. Towns's interruptions while he was speaking during the trial, and said that Towns would not have acted so before Justice Smyth or Justice Gaynor.

"Whatever I've said," retorted Mr. Towns, "I've said before a pocket edition of Justice Gaynor."

"You should have reserved your remarks until the close of the argument," said Mr. Lloyd.

"As he isn't doing now," remarked Justice Dickey. Decision was reserved.

Howe & Hummel, the attorneys for Mrs. Alice De Lacy Ratcliffe, who is to sue for a divorce on the strength of the statement made in England, by Caroline Ravenhill, who claims that she was married to Ratcliffe fifteen years ago, have received from their London correspondent a message saying that he has mailed an official copy of the marriage certificate of the actor to the fishmonger's daughter. The message says the certificate was certified to by the United States Consul, and shows that the marriage took place on Aug. 19, 1883.

The firm cabled in reply: "Forward woman and all her papers by next steamer." In a second cable message the correspondent said that he had seen Ratcliffe's father, and also the father of Caroline Ravenhill, and that they both confirmed the story of the actor's marriage in England. The message also said that the father of Caroline Ravenhill had in his possession a letter written to the woman by Ratcliffe while the latter was in this country asking after the health of his son.

JERSEY CITY MAYOR DEFEATED.

Board of Finance Passes a Tax Bond Resolution Over His Veto.

The Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday passed over the Mayor's veto a resolution ordering the issue of $27,792 worth of five-year 4 per cent. bonds. When the last Martin tax sale took place the city was obliged to buy in a large amount of property for which there were no bidders. The tax collector asserted that the money must be paid into his office in order to enable him to keep his accounts straight. Mayor Hoos thought differently.

When the bonds were ordered he vetoed the resolution. The Finance Board holds that unless the bonds are sold and the money paid to the Tax Collector the city will have to issue tax arrearage bonds and renew them year by year until the property is redeemed, with the possibility that some of it may never be redeemed.

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What of that? It's unusual to demand cloth so strong as ours—the manufacturers say no other dealers do.

It's unusual for those who don't make to order, to make to fit.

To advertise without exaggeration.

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And—oh yes, our shoes, hats and furnishings are unusual at the price.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CAPT. TRASK HAS RESIGNED.

Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor Will Meet to Act on the Resignation To-morrow.

Capt. Trask, for the last fourteen years Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor, yesterday sent his resignation to the Board of Trustees, to take effect as soon as his successor is appointed. A meeting of the Trustees was called for to-morrow to consider the resignation and to discuss the merits of the different applicants for the place. It was said yesterday that none of those whose names have been mentioned has any chance of appointment, and that the Trustees will ask the Marine Society to name a man. Neither Capt. Jayne nor Capt. Norton of the society would indicate where his choice would rest, but there is little doubt that the new Governor will be an old sailor.

Vernon M. Davis, who was counsel for Capt. Trask in his recent trial, when the Trustees adopted a resolution declaring it their opinion that a radical change of management was necessary, said yesterday that he considered the resolution a vindication of his client.

"Capt. Trask," he said, "was charged with cruelty and extravagance and complicity in certain election frauds. If the Trustees had believed him guilty they would have dismissed him. That resolution which they adopted gave Capt. Trask the option of making the changes they recommended, but three of the Trustees were bitterly opposed to him and he saw no good end to be gained in keeping up the fight. The Trustees seem to object to the discipline maintained by Capt. Trask, and say that the old sailors should be treated as members of a big family and allowed to be happy in their own way. There are about 900 old sailors in the Harbor, and if each is to be happy in his own way the new Governor will have a very pleasant time."

The Board of Trustees who will appoint the new Governor is composed of the Mayor and Recorder of the city, the rector of Trinity Church, the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and the President and Vice President of the Marine Society. The place is worth $6,000 a year, with house, fuel, light, and attendance free.

HE HAD A NARROW ESCAPE.

Man Pushed Off an Elevated Station Platform in Front of an Express Train.

While a large crowd of persons were standing on the platform of the up-town elevated station at Greenwich and Cortlandt Streets, about 6 o'clock last evening, a man was crowded off the platform and fell to the tracks.

An express train, under rapid headway, was steaming into the station, and everybody thought that the man would be ground to pieces.

Women screamed and the crowd surged toward the edge of the platform in great excitement.

After the train stopped, the man who fell crawled up to the platform between the engine and first car. He was unhurt. As the engine approached he had crept into the network of iron under the station, his presence of mind having saved his life. His name was not learned.

HOBOKEN OFFICIALS ATTACKED.

Trouble Followed a Barmaid Investigation by the Chief of Police.

Chief of Police Donovan of Hoboken, Councilman John H. Londrigan, and John F. Keating, a member of the Grand Jury, had a lively time at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in Herman Joch's saloon at 126 Hudson Street.

Two weeks ago the Common Council ordered an investigation of the manner in which business is conducted with the aid of barmaids in various saloons doing business ostensibly as coffee houses.

The officials found all these places conducted in an orderly manner, but while in Joch's saloon Councilman Londrigan knocked over a glass which stood on a table and broke it. Joch demanded 25 cents for the glass. Londrigan refused to pay, regarding the demand as a joke, the value of the glass being about 10 cents.

Joch shook his fist in Londrigan's face, whereupon he and Keating, who went to his aid, were attacked by half a dozen sailors. Chief Donovan ran to the door and blew a call whistle, but Landrigan and Keating were knocked down and severely beaten and kicked before help arrived. Joch and two others were arrested, but no one appeared against them in court, and they were discharged.

FALLON SUSPENDS O'SHEA.

Owing to allegations that he has been acting in a most peculiar manner recently, Deputy Warden Edward O'Shea of the Tombs Prison has been suspended, charged with incompetency. Warden Fallon says that O'Shea is not only incompetent, but that he has considerably less intelligence than the average man, and that his behavior for the last few weeks has been out of the ordinary, to say the least.

The relations between O'Shea and Fallon have been strained ever since the latter was reinstated as Warden by order of the Supreme Court, and O'Shea was made Deputy Warden and placed in charge of the prison at night. In fact, the trouble between the two men dates back even further, to the time two years ago, when O'Shea made charges against Fallon of cruelty to prisoners. It was on these charges that Fallon was removed by former Commissioner Wright, and John Van De Carr was put in his place.

Fallon says that one of the first things O'Shea did when he was placed in charge at night, about a month ago, was to write a letter asking for a body guard, giving as his reason that he was afraid of being attacked by a night clerk who "might be appointed." Commissioner Wright refused O'Shea's request. O'Shea then began to take great precautions. He had a big revolver stuck in a leather belt, which he wore around his waist, and he carried another revolver in his hand whenever he made his rounds.

O'Shea received decorations from the Governments of Brazil and Mexico for building railroads in those countries. He fought in the civil war and performed many brave deeds.

The charges against him will be heard in a day or two by Commissioner Lantry of the Department of Correction.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA.
In French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS. Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinees at 2.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
MON. EVG., JAN. 17..... "La Traviata"
Mmes. Melba, Van Cauteren, Mattfeld; MM. Salignac, Campanari, Vanni, Van Hoose, Rains, Steh